

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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PUBLICITY FORCES DRASTIC STEPS ON GUN CLUB BACKERS

Mr. McIlhenny Proposes to Reduce Membership to 100, With Shares at \$10,000 Each

Letter to Subscribers Reveals Failure of Promoter to "Sell" Scheme to 4000

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 27.—Public criticism of the establishment of an expensive shooting club between two wild-life refuges in southern Louisiana has led to an eleventh-hour change in the plans for financing the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club in the hope of averting failure. Opposition of the nature manifested by William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park and others as recorded in The Christian Science Monitor has been instrumental in bringing the enterprise to the verge of failure.

It has in short been found impossible to enroll enough wealthy sportsmen at memberships of \$10,000 each to provide the funds necessary to a first payment on the lands by May next. Consequently the promoters holding the option have taken a new tack in reducing the proposed membership list from 4000 to 100 and setting the membership fee at \$10,000.

Letters to Subscribers
E. A. McIlhenny, president of the club, has sent out the following letters from headquarters here, addressed to the subscribers to the club:

The Louisiana Gulf Coast Club has a contract to purchase certain lands from the Louisiana Land and Mining Company, first payment on this contract is due May 1, 1924.

The Louisiana Gulf Coast Club, has, under a trust agreement with the Chicago Title and Trust Company, deposited with the trust company all moneys received from the sale of club memberships.

The money received by the club and deposited with the trust company is to be returned intact to the several subscribers, if the stipulated number of memberships—100—are not secured by May 1, 1924.

It now is certain that the 1200 memberships cannot be secured by May 1, 1924.

It, therefore, is necessary for a change to be at once made in the club plans.

An agreement has been made with the land company, by which they are willing to pass to the club full title to all lands bought for club purposes, at their actual cost. The lands purchased by the Louisiana Land & Mining Company at the request of the promoters of the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club are in amount 132,897 acres.

At a land cost of \$707,290. Average cost per acre, \$5.32. There has been paid in cash for acquiring this land \$175,000. Leaving a balance due by the land

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Equal Rights Speaker

Miss Gail Laughlin

Miss Laughlin, who delivered an address at the National Woman's Party luncheon in Boston, is one of the foremost women lawyers in the United States and long identified with the equality movement.

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JOHNSON MAJORITY IN SOUTH DAKOTA MAY REACH 1000

Rural Precincts Increase His Lead Over President—Senatorial Race Goes to McMaster

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 27 (AP)—Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, increased his lead over President Coolidge to 297 in returns today from a hundred more precincts reporting on Tuesday's Republican presidential primary.

On returns from 1469 of the State's 1825 precincts, Johnson had 35,383 against 36,286 for the President. The new returns came from rural precincts.

The outstanding 350 precincts are almost entirely rural, and if Mr. Johnson can maintain his present ratio of lead the unofficial tabulation will show him victor by approximately 1000.

However, unless serious errors are found today in the unofficial tabulations, favorable to Mr. Johnson, the close vote probably will necessitate waiting for the official count before the actual result is known.

In the Republican senatorial race, 1281 precincts gave Governor W. H. McMaster 35,421 and Senator Thomas Sterling 37,798. Governor McMaster's majority continues to increase and his nomination is assured.

William G. McAdoo, candidate for the Democratic presidential preference endorsement, carried the State nearly 3 to 1 over the faction seeking to send an unopposed delegation to the national convention, according to statements by the party's headquarters.

Mr. Johnson Charges "Shameless Use of Money" in South Dakota

ST. LOUIS, March 27 (AP)—Hiram Johnson, Senator from California, in a statement here today, commenting on the South Dakota presidential preference primary, charged that "if ever an effort was made to buy an election, it has been done in that State."

In the fight in South Dakota, the most reckless and shameless use of money was made by the President, not only in hiring an army of orators, but in buying full-page advertisements in every paper in South Dakota and in utilizing circulation without stint.

Unemployment of politicians gave way to most industrious employment at very high salaries. There was no purchasable element which was not purchased, and the result is the largest tribute that can be paid to a citizenship. For if ever an attempt was made to buy a citizenship, it was made in South Dakota.

If I win out there, it will be a marvelous demonstration of the people of the west feel toward Mr. Coolidge. It's a hard fight I am making. For on every side I am opposed by postmasters, slayers of money and an antagonistic attitude on the part of newspapers which want the Mellon tax plan enacted into law.

I cannot undertake to predict what will happen in Cleveland. I have no tactics that the Coolidge people will not use. For C. Bascom Slemp was not made secretary to the President for an ornament.

Undoubtedly the oil disclosures and Coolidge's failure to do anything have hurt him in the eyes of the American people. But what effect they will have on Cleveland, I cannot predict. Of course it is just a question of time until Daugherty is separated from his job as Attorney General. That result is a political necessity and will come. But when or how cannot be foretold.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Leader of Croatians

Stephen Raditch

His Incursion into Active Political Life Caused the Resignation of Nicolas Pashitch and Brought About the Present Yugoslav Crisis

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EXPERTS' REPORT IS SHAPING ITSELF ON FRENCH THESIS

Italy, Belgium and France Follow Lead of Americans—British Protest Figures

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 27.—It would appear that the difficulties which beset the Dawes committee have been largely overcome, and with reservations it is possible to fix a provisional date for presentation of the report to the Reparations Commission. It will be next Wednesday, if there is no further hitch. It is natural that in long inquiries of this kind which cannot, in spite of the best intentions, be restricted purely to economic considerations, but must be affected by political influences, that various differences should arise. But the chief difficulties have been revealed, not in dispute between Brigadier General Dawes and Owen Young, but in outside interference.

The truth is that when the Reparations Commission appointed experts, the British were convinced that their conclusions would favor the view strongly taken by Sir John Bradbury and by the British Treasury, over which he retains considerable influence. Their thesis has been against large reparations and opposed to the policy of pledges. Loans of an international character have been discontinued by them. There was not any doubt in their thoughts that the American experts would reach precisely the same conclusions and that others would come to heel. These calculations have gone astray.

The report as it is shaping favors the French thesis. General Dawes has created a pro-French atmosphere, but Mr. Young is the man who has really inspired the proceedings. Everybody followed their lead. The French have accepted their views in committee and will accept them outside. The Italians and Belgians agree but the British protest that the figures are too high. The protest comes, however, not so much from the members of the committee as from outside.

Sir John Bradbury's intention, it will be remembered, was to appoint Montagu Norman Governor of the Bank of England. Mr. Norman was prevented from coming, with the result that at the last moment Sir John chose Sir Robert Kindersley. Now Sir Robert undoubtedly worked harmoniously with his American and French colleagues. Thereupon, according to French critics, the British Treasury became alarmed at the prospects of a report altogether adverse to its convictions.

Mr. Norman is said to have come over to Paris to examine the figures himself and point out their flaws. Sir John Bradbury is said to have forwarded long confidential reports to the British Treasury and Government. Last week-end Sir John went to London. Curiously enough so did all the British experts.

It is denied, of course, that this visit was inspired by anything other than a homing instinct. It was a mere holiday week-end to escape from Paris. Incidentally, they would naturally select authorities, including the Premier, Ramsay MacDonald. But strangely enough, there immediately appears in the British newspaper, the Daily Telegraph, obviously inspired articles directed against what are known to be the conclusions of the experts.

One wondered, therefore, whether it was likely there would be a crisis. The signs are that Mr. MacDonald has declined to influence, in any way, the experts. The signs are that Sir Robert Kindersley will sign the report with his colleagues. The signs are that whatever difficulties were threatened have been overcome. It is hoped tomorrow all questions in suspense will be pronounced upon and an elaboration of the report finished in a few days. Its presentation will be made in a great reunion of both committees and the Reparations Commission. Some of the annexes are already printed. The whole document is extremely long.

SERB DICTATORSHIP NOW WITHIN SIGHT

Jugoslav Political Outlook Precarious—Nicholas Pashitch

May Bring on Elections

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 27.—With the fall of the Pashitch cabinet, Jugoslav politics again enter on one of those periods of chaos only to emerge again into the foundation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The actual cause of defeat is the entry into Parliament of a few of Croatian deputies who have hitherto abstained from participation in the debates. The intention of Stephan Raditch, the Croatian peasant leader, to accomplish this purpose was notified to The Christian Science Monitor precisely a month ago when the causes impending the crisis were also outlined. The clash was inevitable and it is interesting at this juncture to note that it only required the presence of 16 out of 70 Croatian deputies to accomplish the defeat of the Serbian coalition.

Thus the struggle, which mainly lies between the Serbian Centralists and the Croatian Federalists, enters on a new phase. Many and frequent have been the attempts to oust Mr. Pashitch from power. They have failed partly owing to the conflicting interests of the manifold political parties, partly because Mr. Pashitch is an outstanding political figure, and is master of that form of political intrigue and organization usually associated with the machinations of Tammany. Though often defeated, Mr. Pashitch has never been beaten, and as matters now stand, while it is difficult for him to carry on the Government, it is equally impossible to carry on a government without him.

Various attempts were made to permit his last administration to function, however unsatisfactorily if only because the alternative was chaos. Several small parties rallied to his side in return for important political concessions, or because, while they disliked his policy, they liked less that of his possible successors. But the deadlock is apparently now complete and even the budget is upheld. What will happen henceforth is necessarily

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Luther Burbank Offers His Gardens to State

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—LUTHER BURBANK has offered his "creations gardens" to California for educational and experimental purposes. This became known today when petitions approved by him appeared, asking the regents of the University of California to take over the gardens, for a unit of the State's higher educational system. He said \$100,000 had been offered for them, but commercial profits interest him less than the public benefit.

EQUAL RIGHTS DRIVE STARTS IN BOSTON

(Continued from Page 1)

Nationally known woman suffrage leader, Miss Gail Laughlin, attorney, member of the bar in New York, California, and Maine and vice-chairman of the Woman's Party; Mrs. Stephen Pell of New York, member of the national council of the Woman's Party, and Miss F. J. Stevens, political chairman of the Woman's Party in New York. Nearly 200 women were present at the luncheon, the purpose of which was to launch, officially, the New England campaign in behalf of equal rights.

In her address this noon, Miss Laughlin declared:

Every woman in the United States, whether wife or maid or widow, is subject to the menace of legislation restricting her economic freedom, which does not apply to her male competitors. This legislation has been

camouflaged under the terms of "well-fare legislation," but every restriction upon woman which a barbaric age devised was said to be for the benefit of woman. Even Blackstone, after he had set forth the disabilities of women under the Common Law, and had referred to the fact that the husband had the legal right to beat his wife, proudly remarked that all these provisions "are for the benefit of women, so great a favorite is the female sex in the laws of England."

In business and industrial world men and women are competitors, and the placing of any restrictions upon women which do not apply to men would deprive women of jobs so undesirable and poorly paid that men do not want them.

Cites Suffrage Opposition

She pointed out, further, in answer to the argument that many eminent jurists opposed the Equal Rights Amendment, that:

In this connection we should remember the renowned lawyers, such as Taft, Root, Brandeis, Lansing, Brandegee, Borah and others, who opposed the Federal suffrage amendment. Despite the fact that such lawyers were against the suffrage amendment, it has passed. It is a part of our history and nearly everyone would today agree that it is well that the opinion of the women struggling for their political freedom prevailed against the opinion of the eminent lawyers who opposed the amendment.

Future generations will, we believe, look back upon the lawyers arrayed today against the Equal Rights Amendment with the same puzzled wonder that we now look back upon the equally well-known lawyers who threw their weight against the suffrage amendment.

Mrs. Havemeyer pointed out that, in the opinion of the National Woman's Party, the Woman Suffrage Amendment was not broad enough. She insisted that, whereas that amendment only confers the right to vote, it should have conferred equal rights upon women. Speaking of the Equal Rights Amendment she said: "All restrictions against women will be made unnecessary by this amendment. It is becoming increasingly evident that any restrictions against women are exceedingly harmful to the national welfare."

SCHOOLSHIP GRADUATES

Graduation exercises were held yesterday aboard the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship, Nantucket, moored at North End Park. Of the 52 men who received diplomas, 14 graduated from the seamanship class and 12 from the engineering. The diplomas were presented by Payson C. Brown, Commissioner of Education, who made a brief address.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tomorrow

CKCE (Toronto)—8:15, lecture on "The Infinite Mind" by Dr. C. S. Lewis, member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

WAC (Boston)—12:01, "Financial Reports," 12:15, King's Chapel service, 1 to 2 and 4 to 5:30, music, 4:50, "Seasonable Suggestions for Your Garden," 5:30, "The Day in Finance," 6, children's half-hour of stories and music, 6:30 to 7:30, dinner concert, 8 to 9, popular songs, arranged by Wilmot Conservatory of Music, 12:45, markets, 3, Amrad Women's Club, 4, popular songs, 5, Amrad Big Brother Club, 7, police report, 7:30, evening program, radio poems, "Blasting Ice Jams," musical program by the Cambridge Christian Endeavor Union; instrumental solo, 8, popular songs, 9, character songs; address, "Three Great Choices," by the Rev. Kenneth C. MacArthur, Old Cambridge Baptist Church, Cambridge.

WBZ (Springfield)—11:55, markets, 6, dinner concert, 7, dramatized story, "Red of the Forest Patrol," current hour review, 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies," 10, concert by Clara Gerber, pianist, and Lewis Reed, violinist, 11, chamber music, WTAT (Boston)—7:30, news service; piano solos; popular songs; concert by Leslie F. Hunting, Canon Stand.

WGY (Schenectady)—12:30, markets, 2, music and fashion talk, 3, markets, 6:30, children's program, 7:45, Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice," by WGY Players.

WEAF (New York)—11, "Stability in America," by Prof. Charles Zuehlke, 11:50, markets, 12 to 6, concert, 7, orchestra, 7:30, sport talk, 7:45, "Something New Under the Sun," 7:55, concert, 8:45, "Making Our Highways Safer for Motorists," 8:50, concert, 10, band concert.

WJZ (New York)—12:10, sacred music, 2, National Board of Education program, 3, organ recital, 4, fashion talk, 4:10, Launcelot and Elaine, 5, "The Larger Aspect of World Affairs," 6:45, farm markets, 7, bedtime story, 7:30, violin solos, 8, "Goodnight, Cur," 8:30, topics, 8:15, "Booth Tarkington," 8:30, address by Jane Addams, "Impressions of Political Thought," 9, "Orient," 9:30, music, 10:30, orchestra.

WOR (Newark)—2:30 to 4, music, 6:15, chamber program, 7, concert, WRC (Washington)—3, fashion talk, 3:10, songs, 3:35, "Current Topics," 3:50, "The Magazine of Wall Street," 4, songs, 6, stories for children.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Free public lecture on "Christian Science: The Good-Will of God," by Miss Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. of London, Eng., member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., in the Mother Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, Boston.

Free public organ recital, 5, and address by Dr. Paul Wakenfield of Boone University, Wuchang, China, 5:30, St. John's Memorial Chapel, Brattle Street, Cambridge.

Boston Eastern Star Women's Club: President's Day celebration, Hotel Vendome, 2.

Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants: Annual meeting, 3 Joy Street, 4.

University Extension: Lecture on "Roland" in series on "Notable Living Continental Writers," by Prof. Robert E. Rogers of M. I. T., Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 9:30.

Jamaica Plain Branch, Boston League of Women Voters: Meeting, talks by Mrs. Katherine Page Hersey and Miss Florence Luscomb, 7 Parley Vale, Jamaica Plain, 4.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Entertainment under auspices of "Hi-Y" clubs of Boston for benefit of student work in Europe, Bates Hall, 2:30 and 7:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Hunt memorial exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Lilla Cabot Perry; water colors by several members.

Vose Gallery—Paintings by Dutch masters.

Casson Gallery—Water colors by G. Knighton Hammond and Frieske; etchings by Emil Fuchs.

Women's City Club—Paintings by Mrs. J. M. Sears and others.

Grace Home Gallery—Paintings by Sidney Prichard; dusts by Arthur C. Goodwin.

Brooks Reed Gallery—Lithographs.

Goodspeed's Bookshop—Etchings by Rol Partridge; Flemish and German line engravings.

Boston City Club—Stained glass by Charles J. Connick.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibit by the Weavers Guild.

Copley Gallery—Paintings by George H. Clements.

Doll & Richards—Water colors by Charles Hovey Pepper; water colors by Elizabeth Spalding; etchings by W. H. W. Bicknell.

UNITS TO BE ADDED TO GREEK FLEET

Admiral Hadjikiakos Showing Much Activity—Coalition of Anti-Royalists Sought

By Special Cable

ATHENS, March 27.—The Government is at present concerned in the delicate operation of striving to devise measures for the purpose of consolidating its position and to apply the policies enunciated in the Assembly yesterday. Upon inquiries in well-informed circles The Christian Science Monitor's representative was told that the Cabinet is purposing the formation of a coalition of the parties that voted against the royalist dynasty, entitling it to direct the republican campaign during the plebiscite.

An influential former Minister will visit the provinces for the purpose of inculcating republican ideas. It is expected to gain over 70 per cent of the votes. The press comments at length on the Assembly's historical action yesterday. Chronos complains that the constitutional royalist dynasty has been replaced by a regime of violence. The royalists' proposal to postpone the plebiscite has been turned down and in consequence they contemplate holding a huge demonstration preceding the plebiscite. Admiral Hadjikiakos is showing intense activity in strengthening the fleet by new units, for which 270,000,000 drachmas have been appropriated.

Representative Greeks in the United States Favor Government's Course of Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27.—Representative Greeks in New York expressed assurances that the action of the Greek Assembly in declaring Greece a republic, previous to the holding of the national plebiscite on April 13, is satisfactory to the great majority of the Greek people and that it undoubtedly will work out favorably in the direction of peace and reconstruction.

Petros P. Tatanis, founder of the Greek National Herald, the Greek daily paper, who has supported the present republican movement from its inception, said:

I think the Assembly has acted in accordance with the wishes of the Greek people. Sentiment for the Republic is reflected in the fact that 75 or 80 per cent of the members of the constituent assembly voted in favor of declaring the country a republic previous to holding the plebiscite. Its action will result in unifying all factions.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

C. B. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; rising temperature Friday; moderate south and southwest winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; warmer Friday; fresh northerly winds, shifting to southwest Friday.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Friday; fresh northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(4 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany 22 Kansas City 46
Atlantic City 24 Memphis 44
Boston 32 Montreal 30
Buffalo 22 New Orleans 66
Calgary 24 New York 32
Chicago 28 Philadelphia 38
Cincinnati 40 Pittsburgh 34
Denver 36 Portland, Me. 32
Des Moines 36 Portland, Ore. 42
Eastport 20 San Francisco 46
Galveston 64 St. Louis 44
Hartford 24 St. Paul 32
Helena 22 Washington 36
Jacksonville 62

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 4:35 p. m.; Friday 5:04 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 6:35 p. m.

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need most careful handling this season owing to the accumulation of creases from soft coal smoke which makes the lace very tender. We handle the curtains with great care both in cleansing and refashioning on padded cushion frames. Our motors call for and deliver goods.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, single copies 5 cents. Postage paid at Boston, Mass. Second-class postage paid at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

tions and in crystallizing public opinion.

From information I received from Greece yesterday, even the royalists are approving the Assembly's Greece, which is favored by 99 per cent of the people. Consequently I expect there will be no further interference or disturbance and happy days are in store for our beloved land.

Pro-Venizelist Opinion

Speaking for the strongly pro-Venizelist opinion, Nicholas Vavoukalis of the editorial board of the Greek National Herald said:

The declaration of the republic is the result of the almost unanimous decision of the people of Greece. There are different views of the situation, but the distinctions in Greek politics today are over issues of procedure and tactics and no longer as between a monarchy and a republic. Everybody admits the monarchy is gone forever.

Prof. John Venizelos, national Greek secretary of the Near East Relief, who has recently returned from Greece, declared that he was quite confident in view of the present alignment of parties in Greece, that the republican plebiscite would be successful. He said:

The royalists are not properly represented in this Parliament, nor is the Moderate Karamanlis Party, but even though the conservative elements are unrepresented, I think most impartial persons now agree that there is a great majority for the Republic in modern Greece. I find that Greeks in the United States, even those who are strong professed royalists, at heart are reconciled to the new Republic. I find that Greeks in the United States are not in any favor now among Greeks. The opposition to the Republic is not absent, but it is based on sectional and political issues rather than on a strong demand for retention of the monarchy.

Skeptical Outlook

The moderate phase of Greek opinion in the United States, expressed by A. Polyzoides, editor of the well-known Greek newspaper Atlantis, emphasized a rather more skeptical outlook on the prospective victory of the Republic in the plebiscite. Mr. Polyzoides said:

At the last election almost three-quarters of the Greek people did not vote, with the result that the entire representation of Parliament belongs to the country today, and I do not think that the referendum of April 13 will be so conducted as to secure the participation of all parties. I hope so, because unless it does get out a general vote it will not secure a mandate of the Greek people sufficient to put the Republic on a firm basis. It is fair to say that the opposition party, I think, stand ready to take part in the election and most of them favor the Republic. What they do not favor, and what may compel them to vote against it, is the arbitrary way the Republic has been established.

Mr. Polyzoides said that the Conservative candidate for President of Greece would most likely be Prof. George Streit, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and professor of international law at the University of Athens. He thought it was also extremely likely that if Greece becomes committed to the Republic, Mr. Venizelos would return from Cannes and become an active candidate for the Greek presidency.

Miss G. Tsitsoe, Greek woman educator and superintendent of the Greek American Institute in New York, declared that though there were still very passionate differences of opinion in Greek politics and between factions at the present time, the forward movement in education and social reform was as strong as during the great epoch which began the growth of modern Greece in 1912.

Elie C. Travlos, Hellenic State

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"After many months of wear, they still keep their shape"

writes a Boston woman who has worn Plastics long enough to know.

SHE adds: "I am too heavy for my height. Five years ago I heard of Plastics through a friend. Now I always have two or three pairs."

She is wearing Plastics constantly—changing often. And it is due to these frequent changes that she finds greater comfort, and realizes the extra life in every pair, that "keep their shape after many months of wear."

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Trade Commissioner, said that there was no provision in the Greek organic law for holding such a referendum as is contemplated on April 13. He added:

Greece today is passing through a transitional stage. The army is strongly Republican. It was necessary for the Assembly, however, to act on the initiative in order clearly to define the issue for the people who are to vote to affirm or reject the proposal next month.

Mrs. Calliope Theodoropoulos, manager of the Greek Bureau in New York City, expressed herself strongly in favor of a republican form of government.

George Caranicholas, a prominent Greek lawyer, and member of the New York Bar Association, said:

I think the Greek Constituent Assembly was within its rights in declaring a Republic without first submitting to ratification by the people through the plebiscite. The constituent assembly is only of three or four months' standing, and there is no doubt it represents the will of the people. No change would be likely in the attitude of the people in such a short period.

Issues at the Poll

The assembly was elected as a constituent assembly with plenary powers to bring about the change of government and to decide upon its future form of government. When this body was elected, the abolition of the dynasty and the establishment of democracy were an issue at the polls and the people were cognizant of what they were voting for. The idea of having a plebiscite to decide upon democracy and not let the constituent assembly decide upon it was brought in, I think, by Mr. Venizelos in his extreme caution and desire to reconcile the few politicians of the old school and their satellites who always are seeking refuge behind the throne to promote their own individual or factional ends.

Dr. Sophocles Dadakis, president of Ganothorion Society Omonia, said:

Greece is all right. I believe that the recent action of the assembly was right, for most of the people of Greece are democratically inclined and favorable to the institution of a republic. There are very few strong royalists in the country today, and I do not understand why Venizelos was so polite to the King when there was really nothing to fear.

HARVARD HOPKINSON PAINTINGS

With the presentation of a portrait of Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, given by students in all departments to commemorate his ninetieth birthday last week, the university now possesses four paintings in oil by Charles S. Hopkins of Cambridge, a nephew of Dr. Eliot. In addition to the portrait of the former president, there is one of George Herbert Palmer, now hanging in the living room of the Harvard Union, one of Charles Eliot Norton and one of Barrett Wendell. The last two are in the faculty room in University Hall where it is probable the Eliot painting will be placed.

BUSINESS GRADUATES SOUGHT

More than 190 requests from banks manufacturing concerns and other corporations have been received by the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration for the 160 men graduating from the school in the spring. If requests for the services of these men continue to come in at this rate, the total before the end of the college year will be about 300.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Announces A Free Lecture on

Christian Science

By Lucia C. Coulson, C. S., of London, England
Member of the Board of Lectureship of This Church

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE

Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, Boston

Friday Evening, March 28

At Eight o'clock

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

STATES WOULD USE EARLY DOCUMENTS

Senate Bill Provides Publication of Territorial Papers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The publication of the official papers of the territories of the United States prior to their admission to statehood, would be authorized by the enactment of a bill introduced by Samuel M. Ralston (D.), Senator from Indiana.

In presenting the bill, Mr. Ralston stated that every state west of the Alleghenies is denied access to its own territorial history because the United States holds these papers unpublished and that the deprivation of opportunity for historical investigation is felt more keenly because these states now are passing through the centennial period, when their history becomes a matter of general public interest. Mr. Ralston added:

There is a period from the organization of the territory northwest of the Ohio River in 1787 to the admission of the State of Indiana in 1816 in which Washington was the real capital to which official papers were sent.

The object of this bill is to put such official papers as these into print, and I give it my hearty support because I believe the best system of Americanization is through education in our own history, national, state and local.

STOCK FITTERS PICKET LYNN SHOP

Restraining Order Fails to Cover This Group

LYNN, Mass., March 27 (Special).—When pickets from the stock fitters' union appeared today at the factory of the Gregory and Read Company, shoe manufacturers, who yesterday won a decree from the Superior Court restraining members of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America from interfering with the "open shop" policy of the concern, the American flag, which the concern had hoisted, was run down.

The stock fitters are not affiliated with the Amalgamated, having become independent after withdrawing from the old United Shoe Workers organization. In the court action the firm overlooked the fact that part of their

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AN opportunity to select an English model in a Cutaway as well as in informal clothes, is offered by all the Browning King stores.

This Cutaway by Browning King's English Designer is shown in both Oxford and Black and both with and without braid.

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BUFFALO, 571 Main St.
CHICAGO, 12-14 W. Washington St.
CINCINNATI, 4th & Race Sts.
CLEVELAND, 119 Euclid Ave.
DENVER, 1624-30 Stout St.
DETROIT, Washington Blvd. at Grand River
KANSAS CITY, Grand Ave. & 11th St.
MILWAUKEE, 2-12 Grand Ave.

help had not been affiliated with the general union and omitted to ask for an injunction against the stock fitters. A new action will be filed against the latter union.

Former service men, who are members of the Amalgamated, today voiced their protest against the use of the American flag in a labor battle.

Pump stitichers, whose wages were cut from 18 to 32 per cent by an award of the State Board of Arbitration, will request that the case be reopened. The vamps, who also sustained a wage cut, have already filed a request for a review of the reduction they sustained.

VOCATION GROUP HOLDS MEETING

Guidance Association Says Study Should Start Earlier

John C. Brodhead, assistant superintendent of schools in Boston, Miss Laura F. Wentworth, secretary of the New England Vocational Guidance Association, Miss Rebecca Anslow of the Trade School for Girls in Boston, and Edgar Folk of the Young Men's Christian Association of Lawrence, were elected trustees at the annual meeting of the New England Vocational Guidance Association held yesterday afternoon at the Boston School Committee Rooms, 15 Beacon Street. The officers will be elected by the board of trustees at a meeting to be held within a few weeks.

Dr. William M. Proctor of Leland Stanford Jr. University addressed the meeting yesterday on extending the work in vocational guidance, especially in the elementary schools. The officers will be elected by the board of trustees at a meeting to be held within a few weeks.

The greater part of this work should be done in the elementary schools, as there the children were less mature, knew less of their own permanent tastes and desires. It was there, he thought, that the work of guidance was most needed and where the greatest skill and clearest insight could be used.

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DEER ISLAND SITE FOR PRISON URGED

Special Commission Indorses Project at Hearing Before Legislative Committee

Why the Commonwealth of Massachusetts should abandon Charlestown State Prison and erect a modern structure on Deer Island in Boston Harbor, which can be bought from the city of Boston for something like \$1,000,000, was argued today before the joint legislative committee on public institutions in the State House by members of the special unpaid commission appointed to recommend a new location for the state's penal institution. Other costs in making new buildings and in removing prisoners would add another \$1,000,000, it was said.

Members of the committee on public institutions clearly indicated that they believed that there is little or no public sentiment back of the proposition to abandon the Charlestown structure. Senator Alvin E. Bliss of Malden suggested to Mrs. Hester S. Fearing, wife of George R. Fearing, a member of the special new prison commission, that the presence of so few individuals at today's hearing indicated lack of interest on the part of the public.

"I do not agree with you," replied Mrs. Fearing promptly and with decision. "I believe that the public has heard our commission's report, believes we are right and has confidence that the case will be presented properly and effectively here today."

Other committee members asked similar questions and received pointed replies from members of the commission who said that while the hearings they had held had not been largely attended there is ample evidence that the thoughtful citizens of the State believe that a new penal institution should be erected and that Deer Island is an ideal location.

S. John Connelley, secretary of the special prison commission, was one of the speakers for the adoption of a law appropriating the money necessary to erect a new state's prison and he said that for all purposes the Deer Island location where the City of Boston's House of Correction now stands would be the best the commission had investigated. He said that he thought that the city would sell Deer Island and the buildings thereon for about \$1,000,000.

George H. Ellis of Newton, chairman of the special commission, opened the hearing today briefly reviewing the report of the commission and narrating why it had chosen Deer Island as the place for a new prison. He said that the commission had decided that it would be unwise to do away with the Reformatory at Concord in view of the fact that when classification of prisoners was made a state regulation, as he believed it will be eventually that this institution would then be more useful than it is today.

Chairman Ellis told of the work the commission had done, its visits to the ancient state prison building in Charlestown and the archaic nature of the structure which had long become out of date when modern institutions are considered. He said that the commission did not believe that the sort of prisoners confined in the state prison should be sent to Bridgewater State Farm.

Thorndike D. Howe of the commission, Walter A. Hardy and Mrs. Fearing followed, each detailing the work

the commission has done and the study of modern conditions and the development of penology and the demands such modern systems made for buildings suitable to the purpose. They held that the present structure is entirely out of date and one that Massachusetts should abandon if it is to hold the place to the forefront in reformatory and humanity it has long maintained.

The bill the commission presented to the Legislature providing for the acquisition by the Commonwealth, for state prison purposes, of the land and buildings at Deer Island, was reviewed as furnishing the proper solution of the situation, and the cost of the undertaking was held not to be excessive.

WOMAN OPPOSES RIGHTS MEASURE

Miss Mary Anderson Asserts Amendment Is Not Needed

Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's division, United States Bureau of Labor and Industries, spoke against the "Equal Rights" amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the National Woman's Party, at a meeting of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this morning. In the afternoon she spoke on present-day problems of wage-earning women at the March luncheon of the Massachusetts Council of Women and Children in Industry, given at the Women's City Club.

Miss Anderson said that the proposed "Equal Rights" Amendment, if passed, would do endless harm and little good. It was sure to wipe out all labor legislation in behalf of women, she said, while the amendment itself would do little in behalf of women as it was too vague and ambiguous. It is not necessary to have an amendment that says that there shall be equality between men and women and nothing more, Miss Anderson said.

She explained that even after the amendment was passed and had been ratified by two-thirds of the states and had therefore become a part of the Constitution, it would still be necessary to go out and do the very things that are being done now to secure the "rights" or protection of women.

To be enforceable a law must cover specific questions, she explained, and the proposed law does not. It is possible to work quite as well today without such a law as it would be with the amendment passed, she declared. Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley presided over both gatherings, being chairman of the council and also of the political department of the club.

Edward P. Bohner of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts spoke at the morning meeting on ways of Americanizing the alien population.

DETROIT NEGROES TO HAVE 'Y'
DETROIT, March 27 (Special Correspondence).—Plans for a \$500,000 Y. M. C. A. building here, for the use of Negroes exclusively, have been completed, and work on the structure will start this spring according to the announcement of Dr. A. G. Studer, general secretary of the association. The extension will broaden the Y. M. C. A. facilities to accommodate comfortably the 2000 Negro members expected by the time the building is finished. Dormitories, gymnasium, swimming pool, reading and writing rooms, cafeteria, study halls and pools and bowling rooms will be included.

ALL-NEW ENGLAND MARKETING PLAN DISCUSSED BY DAIRYMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

To many students of agricultural economics the development of the strong local unit seems the only sound foundation for a co-operative marketing system. Further, the farmers, especially of Massachusetts, where production costs are highest, are beginning to heed the lessons their county agents have been dinning into them on economical production methods.

They are realizing that in the new era of dairying that their cows must so organize their farming that their cows will utilize the roughage of their farms and require little high-priced grain. There will be some cutting down of herds, some better cropping methods, some increase of

farmer-controlled distribution of milk. Butter making seems sure to go out permanently from New England. The natural butter country is closer to the grain fields of the west. The farmers of New England are going to stay in dairying on a sounder basis of both production and distribution. They have a difficult period ahead, and those with poultry flocks and orchards besides their cows are in best shape to weather the crisis. Many inefficient farmers will have to leave farming. Those who win out will end by supplying the demand for highest quality products in their local markets and leaving the production of bulk commodities to the producers in low-cost regions farther west.

PUBLICITY FORCES DRASTIC STEPS ON GUN CLUB BACKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

company on land purchases—\$32,290. This indebtedness on the land is covered by mortgage notes bearing 6 per cent interest from May 1, 1923; \$212,000 due May 1, 1924; \$148,485 due May 1, 1925; \$187,295 due May 1, 1926; \$34,500 to be paid Oulchata Bank for their lands, title of which is not yet perfect. Total, \$632,290.

Reduction in Membership
It is proposed that the Charter membership of the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club be reduced in number from 1200 to 100, represented by 100 certificates of stock of a value of \$10,000 each, which when sold will provide a fund of \$1,000,000, giving sufficient money to buy the land at a cost of \$707,290, and provide for a new development fund of \$292,710 less interest, and expenses from March 1, 1924, which expenses, including commission and interest, will be less than \$90,000.

It is proposed that these shares be sold and paid for in either all cash or \$3000, April 15, 1924; \$2000, Oct. 15, 1924; \$2500, April 15, 1925; \$2500, April 15, 1926. Each \$10,000 interest will own an undivided 1328.97 acres of land. The \$10,000 interests will be known as Class A memberships. Each Class A membership is divided into five Class B memberships of a minimum value of \$2000 each. These Class B memberships are issued to carry a 50 per cent equity in the assets of the club, leaving a 50 per cent equity in the assets of the club in the ownership of the members who are the original underwriters. Should a Class A member sell all five of his Class B memberships, the Class A member would lose all club privileges but would retain his interest in club assets.

Fall Rights to Property
These 100 charter members will own the club, and therefore will own the entire 1328.97 acres of land. They can develop the property as they see fit and either sell the mineral rights to the Gulf Coast rights and the winter and summer resort rights, or the whole property can be held for their own pleasure. With an expenditure of \$200,000 this property can be developed to a point where it will be worth many times its cost, which increased value will accrue to its owners.

This changed plan will be offered first to those who have signed as club members under the original plan and memberships will be accepted in the order in which they are received. As several members with whom this change of plan has been discussed have signified their willingness to take several Class A memberships on this new basis it is deemed best to limit one individual's holdings to not more than five such memberships.

Your attention is earnestly called to the printed testimonial letters enclosed herewith from club members, who have been to the property during the past winter and to the pamphlet setting forth the natural resources of these 1328.97 acres which cover more than 207 square miles of the richest land in Louisiana.

Mr. McHenry's letter closes with the hope that this change of plan will meet with the full approval of subscribers.

The first estimate of membership in the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club was set at 4000. This was later reduced to around 2000 and then to what virtually represented a minimum of 1200 at \$1000 each, supplying the funds necessary for a financing of the project. This minimum in its turn, proving too high, the list is again reduced, as indicated in the letter above, to 100.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS DROP

In a report issued today Hermann C. Lythgoe, director of the food and drug division of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, stated that there was in cold storage in

Massachusetts, on March 1, 27,541,517 pounds of food, as compared with 31,229,071 pounds last year and 26,521,210 pounds on March 1, 1922. The egg holdings have reached the lowest figure for the year and are beginning to increase. The poultry holdings have probably reached the highest figure for the year, but they are nearly 2,000,000 pounds less than the highest figure for 1923.

The per capita holdings March 1, 1924, were: 2-3 of one egg, 1/4 pound of butter, 2 pounds of poultry, 1/4 pound of beef, 2 1/2 pounds of pork, 1-10 pound of lamb.

The actual figures for the past three years are as follows:

MARCH 1, COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS	1924	1923	1922
Eggs, doz.	199,350	26,040	26,040
Butter, lbs.	1,924,581	1,606,105	3,820,407
Poultry, lbs.	8,775,610	10,425,208	8,898,084
Beef, lbs.	1,941,855	1,768,385	2,690,454
Pork, lbs.	10,999,961	12,230,742	10,650,771
Lamb, lbs.	446,488	1,458,754	451,592

REPEAL OF DRY LAW PROTESTED

Methodist Conference Condemns Rhode Island House

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 27.—The New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in its eighty-fourth annual session here, with Bishop Edwin H. Hughes presiding, today adopted resolutions condemning the lower branch of the Rhode Island Legislature in voting to repeal the Sherwood prohibition enforcement act and calling upon the Senate not to concur in this action and calling upon the legislatures of the states represented in the conference to rigidly enforce the national Constitution.

The reports of the three district superintendents showed an aggregate of more than \$200,000 having been spent the past year in improvement of church property; an addition of more than \$20,000 for ministerial support and a substantial gain in membership. The election of clerical and lay delegates for the quadrennial general conference at Springfield in May will occur tomorrow morning.

At the session last night Bishop Hughes made a plea for real democracy and declared himself ready to "solemnly agree to vote against the Republican Party at the next election unless it pledges itself to the League of Nations or World Court." "I'm not," he continued, "going to be dominated by Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts."

Bishop Hughes said the "servant girl problem" is an instance of the need of "real democracy." "You women," he continued, "are very largely responsible for the fact that there is a servant girl problem. There will be one just as long as you force the servant girl to live in an unhealthy attic room, make her come into the house by the rear door instead of the front and entertain her company in the kitchen."

The speaker criticized the practice of addressing servant girls by the first names and that just as long as the conditions he described continued, girls would shun domestic work for the stores and factories.

CAMBRIDGE TO HAVE PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Gov. Channing H. Cox today signed a bill, introduced on the petition of Arthur F. Blanchard, Representative from Cambridge, under the provisions of which the elections for municipal officers in Cambridge will be held with primaries and with a number of other changes not now prevailing in the elections in that city.

Cambridge operates under the Plan B form of charter. Under a general law passed in 1922 cities are authorized to adopt a number of changes in election of city officials, as compared with the original charter law. The bill which was signed by the Governor provides that before it becomes effective it must be accepted by the people.

BOSTON EXTENSION URGED AT HEARING

Representative Elijah Adlow Argues Annexation of Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop

Annexation of Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop to the city of Boston, advocated by Elijah Adlow of Boston, Representative, at a hearing today before the Committee on Cities, would afford great relief to Chelsea and Revere through a much lower tax rate Mr. Adlow maintained, and would benefit everybody concerned. In addition, he said, in the case of Chelsea and Revere it would clean up a because of the great number of political offices in these cities.

Boston would be benefited, he said in that a political system which is a sore spot would be cleaned up, and in addition the city would have a waterfront extending from Lynn to Quincy. It would have an outlet to the north as well.

The transportation difficulties of Revere and Chelsea, the speaker said, would be straightened out once they became part of Boston and a single fare would be given, as in the case of Hyde Park. Hyde Park, he said, is seven miles from the center, while Chelsea is but 10 minutes ride.

The measure was opposed by John Beck, Representative from Chelsea, who said that the communities affected will fight annexation to Boston unless they are given a voice in the government of the city. "Give us back a county commission and let us elect one of the three county commissioners," said Mr. Beck, "and we will be satisfied to pay our share of the county expenses. But Boston won't do that. Why? Because Boston knows that we will control Suffolk County politics, if we have one commissioner. Boston's burden of the county expenses only amounts to about 3 per cent of its total."

Corporation Counsel, E. Mark Sullivan for the city, said that he was inclined to favor the Adlow bill, but that Brookline and all the communities around Boston should be a part of the city.

Warren E. Locke appeared before the committee in support of his bill, providing for the establishment of a great underground parking space and street for automobiles.

John W. Hais of Greenfield, Senator, chairman of the committee, remarked that traffic congestion is not confined to Boston, but is a problem confronting every city in the State and many towns. He suggested the possibility of a special commission to study the whole matter and report to the next Legislature. Mr. Locke acceded to this idea.

Day Baker, representing automobile interests, spoke in favor of the proposal, and endorsed the idea of an investigation by a special commission.

Mr. Locke explained that under his system the city could charge a rental fee for the use of the stalls in which the cars would be parked. The fees would pay for the project in 20 years, he claimed.

RELIEF TO ALLIES URGED ON SENATE

Eben S. Draper of Hopedale, Senator, and Slater Washburn of Worcester, Representative, filed in the Massachusetts Legislature an order today which would give relief to the starving children in the countries which were associated with the United States in the World War, provided Congress sends \$10,000,000 for the use of starving German children. The order follows:

Whereas, the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States by its recent action in voting an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to be used for the purchase of food for the relief of children said to be starving in Germany has further established the policy that the United States can and should appropriate money for the relief of children said to be in need of food.

Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts for the year 1924 respectfully urges upon the Senate of the United States, before which body said appropriation is now pending, that if it be determined that it is within the constitutional power of Congress to make such an appropriation, the resolve be so amended as to extend like relief to all dependent orphans of American combatants who lost their lives in the World War and shall be further amended to extend like relief to children in like condition in each of the following countries: France, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Serbia, Montenegro, Japan, Portugal, San Marino, Rumania, Greece, Panama, Cuba, Siam, Liberia, China, Brazil, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Haiti and Honduras, our allies in the World War, and to the children of the Near East, now without a country, dependent upon the charity of the world.

Resolved, further, That copies of these resolutions be sent by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the United States, the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and the senators and representatives from Massachusetts in Congress.

TWO BOSTON GRAIN SHIPMENTS

Two large shipments of grain will be exported from Boston for European ports within the next two weeks. The steamship Simasta will sail for Rotterdam and Hamburg with 80,000 bushels of Canadian wheat and rye on April 7. The Alcedo will leave with 40,000 bushels of rye for Scandinavian ports sometime next week. Announcement is also made that a large accumulation of export at Buffalo, N. Y., will be routed through Boston.

SERB DICTATORSHIP NOW WITHIN SIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

mere conjecture, and it is questionable whether those most intimately concerned can see a way of escape from the welter of uncertainty in which the country is floundering. Furthermore it is impossible to estimate what is going on in the resourceful brain of the most tactician statesman in Europe.

In all probability Mr. Pashitch will proceed to forthwith hold fresh elections. Whether this will permit the formation of a coalition with a working majority remains to be seen—the chances are all against it—and in any case Yugoslav politics must more or less remain in a state of flux until a working arrangement can be reached between the Serbs and the Croats on a basis which cannot yet be estimated. It is permissible to assume, however, that the Serbs will not surrender their predominant position in the State. There is no logical reason why they should. If the Serbian methods are open to criticism, it is equally true the Croats have shown little aptitude for a reasonable compromise. If constitutional methods break down, it would not be surprising were the Serbs to introduce a dictatorship pending a political settlement and proceed to rule the country in the meantime through their all-powerful army.

MUNICIPAL SUPPORT OF ART ADVOCATED

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 27.—Municipal support of local art was urged at a meeting of the Commercial Board of Los Angeles, held here yesterday, when the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That out of the moneys voted for construction of our public buildings, a minimum sum of \$50,000 be used as prizes to California artists in such prizes, statuary, and paintings descriptive of the history and beauty of the southland as may be determined in co-operation with the City Art Commission and the Board of Public Works, and that, failing in this, the City Council be petitioned to include in bond issues, to be submitted to the people at the May election, the said sum for the purpose above mentioned."

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Best Fresh Dressed Large Golden West

35c

Legs of Genuine Spring Lamb, 35c

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"Largest Retailers of Meats in America"

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Not infrequently she's a combination of private secretary, reception committee and traffic manager of your telephone business.

The personality of your business or profession is reflected in the manner she receives calls made for you.

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She doubtless knows all about "person-to-person" and "station-to-station" calls; she probably knows of our fast number toll service to points within a fifty or sixty mile radius.

If by any chance she is not fully posted on this service,—assuming that you are located in Greater Boston,—ask her to call Toll Business Bureau, Congress 9900, for complete information.



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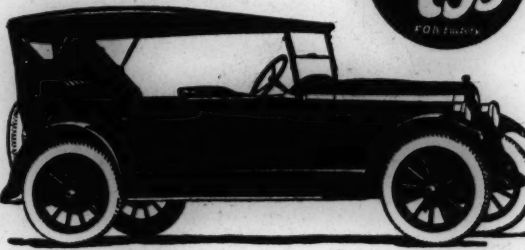


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Roadster . . . \$785 Sport Touring . . . \$915 Cab . . . \$985
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DU PONT CO. ASKED TO STOP 'CONTEST'

Massachusetts S. P. C. A. Condemns Plan and Urges Withdrawal of Prizes Offered

The monthly meeting of the directors of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals passed a strongly worded resolution condemning the crow-shooting contest of the du Pont Powder Company of Wilmington, Del., in which it urges the company to withdraw the prizes which it has offered to the hunters who shoot the most crows during the next three months.

Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the society, announced that a copy of the resolution will be mailed to every humane society in the country.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, The Sporting Powder Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of Wilmington, Del., have organized an international crow-shooting contest, and

Whereas, the common crow is rated by the United States Biological Survey and other expert ornithological authorities as a bird doing more good than harm, and under some conditions of pronounced usefulness, and

Whereas, prizes offered to get people into the woods in the spring of the year must result in harm and disturbance in many cases, indiscriminate slaughter among nesting, insectivorous and song birds which need all possible protection at such times, and also greatly increase the risk of fire which is so harmful to wild life, and

Whereas, under these circumstances great cruelty to many harmless and helpless wild creatures cannot fail to result as well as a most unfortunate influence brought to bear on the young.

Be it Resolved, That the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals protests against this contest as unwarranted, and cruel, and earnestly urges the du Pont Company to close it and withdraw the offered prizes.

New Hampshire Officials Against "Crow Killing Contest"

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 27 (Special)—Mott L. Bartlett, fish and game commissioner of New Hampshire; Andrew L. Felker, commissioner of agriculture; John H. Foster, state forester in charge of forest fire protection, and all the state officials whom The Christian Science Monitor representative has been able to get in communication with, have expressed themselves as opposed to the plan of the du Pont Powder Company to exterminate crows by means of a prize crow-shooting contest this summer.

Commissioner Bartlett yesterday wrote the du Pont company in disapproval of its plan.

"So far as the direct effect of crows upon agriculture is concerned," said the commissioner, "I consider the crow is beneficial. It is true that in relation to fish and game, the crows are in some instances marauders, but I believe that the function of fish and game authorities is to try and hold all the forces of nature in their proper balance. This means that the crows are perhaps too numerous but they should not be exterminated and this plan of a killing contest is not the proper method to reduce their number."

The commissioner said that he should not care to enter any long controversy over the issue, but he was unqualified in his opposition to any such contest as is proposed by the powder company.

Practical Farmer Makes Plea for Saving the Crow

PORTLAND, Me., March 27 (Special)—Governor Baxter's declaration against the proposed "crow killing contest" is endorsed by William G. Hutton, industrial agent of the Maine Central Railroad. He says:

"As a practical farmer of 30 years' experience, I want to voice my protest, along with that of Governor Baxter, against the killing of crows in Maine. It is true that crows, during a short period of the year, pull up a little of the farmer's corn, but the good they do offsets the harm. The crow is one of the farmer's best friends."

A number of years ago we had a state law which provided a bounty for every crow killed. Two years later this was repealed by effort of the farmers. I was on the committee which investigated the matter, seeking the repeal, and in the course of my work I found that crows do destroy very large quantities of insects, pests, worms and insect eggs, all of which



100% Pure Heavy Thread Undiluted

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with extra elastic lisle top and double sole combined with the six points of superiority illustrated above assure the wearer of the utmost in style and wearing quality.

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In the following shades and sizes, from 3 1/2 to 10 1/2: African Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Cinnamon, Dark Tan, Light Tan, Nude, Leg Cabin, Otter, Polo Grey, Gunmetal, Dark Grey, Medium Grey, Light Grey, Black, White.

The Pickwick Shoppe

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are harmful to agricultural interests. The crow will strip moth eggs from limbs in quick time and thus prevent hatching of many harmful insects. Any practical farmer will tell you the crow is one of his friends. I hope that this crow shooting movement will not gain favor in Maine.

TERCENTENARY PLANS DISCUSSED

Old Planters of Salem Hold Annual Meeting

SALEM, Mass., March 27 (Special)—Preliminary details for the observance of the tercentenary anniversary of the founding of Salem in 1626, were outlined at the annual meeting of the Old Planters Society, held here yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Frank A. Gardner, president of the society, spoke briefly of the historical events which led up to the settlement of Salem in 1626. He said that the principal function of the Old Planters Society in any celebration that may be arranged, will consist in arranging for the reunion of old families.

Gen. William A. Pew, city solicitor, who was present at the meeting as the Mayor's personal representative, said that it was his opinion that the Planters' Society should take the initiative in launching the movement for a celebration.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: Dr. Frank A. Gardner, Salem, president; R. W. Sprague, M. D., Boston, vice-president; Lucie M. Gardner, Salem, secretary; Waldo D. Gardner, Salem, treasurer; Samuel F. Walcott, Salem, registrar.

Councillors for one year: Francis N. Balch, Lincoln; Osborne Leach, Danvers; and Charles H. Sprague, Boston. For two years, Dr. Benjamin Collins Woodbury, Boston; Edward O. Skelton, Boston; and Charles H. Conant, Los Angeles, Calif. For three years: Dr. W. M. Conant, Boston; L. Loring Brooks, Boston; William Sumner Appleton, Boston.

PROTECTION ASKED FOR STABLED HORSES BY STATE S. P. C. A.

A public meeting has been called by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to take place in the Council Chamber at City Hall Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock for the purpose of discussing better protection from fire for horses in stables.

The call was sent out today by Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the society, following the recent fire in Marshall's stable, 361 Warren Street, when many horses perished.

One of the means of protection that is likely to be discussed at the coming meeting is that of the sprinkler system. A legislative committee gave a hearing a few weeks ago on a bill requiring sprinklers in all large stables. Although the Mayor of Boston, the fire commissioner and the chief of the fire department spoke in favor of the bill and despite the fact that none opposed it, the committee reported "leave to withdraw."

PACKING COMPANY DISSOLUTION SOUGHT

PORTLAND, Me., March 27—The Confederated Home Abattoirs Corporation, a \$5,000,000 meat packing corporation, a hearing on a petition for the dissolution of the corporation is being heard here, expended \$117,942 in a period of two months during which its revenue was \$200, M. C. Conig, an expert accountant, testified yesterday.

The corporation maintained 16 branch offices at an expense of \$22,142 and paid \$76,636 as commissions for the sale of stock during that time, he said.

Letters introduced between company officials declared that \$86,000 had been collected in Portland. A letter from William F. Gorman, treasurer, to the manager of the company's plant at Alton, Pa., read: "Do not fail to call on Mr. Snyder for I know you can handle him to the queen's taste." The Rev. Jacob Snyder of Pennsylvania is a director of the corporation. Michael Abel of Hastings, Pa., is the petitioner and he asks for the appointment of a permanent receiver. Fraud and mismanagement is alleged. Thirty witnesses from Pennsylvania are here to testify.

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Hats of Quality and Style, IMPORTS—Also our own productions. Our shops are located at the addresses below.

McKEE
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Hats \$12.50 to \$32.50

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CONSISTORY HEAD RESIGNS HIS OFFICE

Nashua, N. H., Masonic Cathedral Action Is Held Up by Deputy

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 27 (Special)—Following a disagreement over plans in connection with the proposed building of the New Hampshire Masonic Cathedral at Nashua, N. H., William D. Chandler, Commander-in-Chief of the Consistory, has resigned that office.

In his resignation made public, Mr. Chandler, who is postmaster at Concord, N. H., and a son of William E. Chandler, for many years United States Senator from this State, tells Walter G. Africa, Acting Deputy for New Hampshire, that his resignation is effective at once, "because you saw it at last night's meeting to assume control of the Consistory."

The meeting referred to was held on Tuesday for the purpose of voting on the proposed cathedral, for which a site has already been bought and funds obtained to begin construction. There was a very large attendance of both Nashua and Manchester. Sir Knights at the meeting, Nashua, however, had about three to one from Manchester, which, it is claimed, had considerable bearing on the outcome of the meeting.

It was a secret meeting but it is known that there were sensational scenes there. It is claimed that while Commander-in-Chief Chandler was presiding Deputy Africa interrupted, took the gavel, and announced that the body had no authority to do as planned, and dissolved the gathering without any action being taken.

Mr. Africa, when seen today by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that he had received Mr. Chandler's resignation as commander of the Consistory. "It remains for the board to take action on this resignation," he said.

The trouble is reported to have started over the proposal of Mr. Chandler and a considerable number of Knights to go ahead immediately with the proposed \$500,000 cathedral. Deputy Africa and other members, it was said, do not favor the financial arrangements that have been made, and decided to hold up the plans contemplated at the meeting.

COAL HOISTERS ASK HIGHER WAGE SCALE

Coal-hoisting engineers, who operate the engines which are used in discharging anthracite from barges or steamers, at the various piers at this port, refused all counter offers made by local dealers in response to the demand for an increase in wages, at a meeting in the coal association headquarters on Milk Street, yesterday. The wages paid under the agreement, which expires April 1, amount to \$43 a week in certain grades of employment. The union now seeks to advance to \$46 a week, with time and a half for Sunday work and with what is equivalent to triple time on holidays.

The retail coal dealers are now considering the advisability of flatly refusing the demands of the union and depending on their all rail coal receipts to supply their trade until a compromise of some sort can be effected. It is pointed out that an increase of this sort will mean higher prices for coal to householders at a time of the year when reductions are in order and expected.

MILLS TO CLOSE FOR WEEK

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 27 (Special)—The Everett mills, makers of ginghams and cotton goods, announced yesterday that they will close for a week.

TOPCOATS FOR SPRING

THE NEWEST
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today that the mill would close down for a week commencing Saturday, March 29. The announcement affects about 2000 workers. Since the textile depression which has hit this city, the Everett mills have run on a three-days-a-week schedule and the reason given for the close down is the condition of the market.

G. F. REDMOND CO. HEADS TO TESTIFY

Stock Concern's Officials to Face Examination Tomorrow

The first direct examination of the officials of the firm of G. F. Redmond & Co., Inc., bankrupt stock brokers, with liabilities said to be \$10,000,000 and assets of only \$300,000, is scheduled to take place tomorrow morning before the firm's receivers at the Federal Building, Boston.

Following failure to block such examination by legal pleas, directed first to the United States District Court and then the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, the receivers' summons will bring G. F. Redmond, who gives his name to the firm, Warren N. Withington, and Arthur A. and John R. Diggs to the witness stand tomorrow, where they will be asked to explain what has happened to the firm's assets. Though expected to take the stand today, the absence of counsel for the Redmond officials caused the hearing to be postponed, after the four men named had been sworn in as witnesses.

Examination of Auditors In yesterday's examination John D. Hamill, of J. S. Luther & Co., auditors, said that he filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of condition of the Redmond company before he finished his examination of its records for the year 1923. This certificate stated that the assets exceeded the liabilities and that it was in a sound financial condition.

Mr. Hamill said the Redmond concern had no trial balance and kept no general ledger and that the figures he used were "as correct as he could get them." Answering questions as to why he had filed a certificate of condition before he had completed his examination, the witness declared he expected he would later have certifications enough to back it up.

John S. Luther, head of the auditing concern, testified that while he had signed the certificate he had never personally examined the books. While the receivers' examination was going on, the Federal Grand Jury heard about 20 witnesses in the Redmond case. Among them was Edwin L. Pride who examined the books of Charles Ponzi.

In the Superior Court two brokers pleaded to indictments. William L. Jarvis, a member of the curb exchange, was arraigned on the three indictments, two of which charge him with conspiracy, and the third with keeping a bucket shop. He pleaded not guilty and on the conspiracy indictments furnished bail in the sum of \$5000. On the other indictment his personal recognizance in \$1000 was taken.

Walter H. Buss also pleaded not guilty to three indictments charging conspiracy and keeping a bucket shop. Mr. Buss gave \$5000 bail for appearance when wanted for trial.

IRON AND STEEL PITTSBURGH, March 27—Heavy melting steel scrap is quoted here at \$18.50 to \$19.50 a ton, off 50 cents since last week.

The Wm. Hengerer Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Coty Perfumes This Stationery

WHITE linen hand loomed paper—the product of Whiting and Cook, delicately perfumed with the exquisite fragrance of Coty's Chypre—in the form of a small blue sachet.

24 Sheets and 24 Envelopes, boxed, \$1.00

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AMOSKEAG MILLS ENGINEER HEARD

Textile Expert Says Plant Could Be Duplicated Far Below Present Valuation

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 27 (Special)—Evidence was introduced today by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company in the trial of its tax refund suit against the city, through Charles T. Main of Boston, a textile engineer, employed by the Amoskeag, that a new mill could be built capable of turning out the same volume of cloth that can be made in the Amoskeag, the largest cotton manufacturing plant in the world, at a cost far below the values placed on the Amoskeag by the city.

Mr. Main said that a modern plant would be operated much cheaper than is the Amoskeag, nearly 100 years old, and that the replacement cost per spindle would be as follows:

Year	Cotton	Worsted
1918	\$50.40	\$144.40
1919	55.50	175.50
1920	62.15	204.50
1921	67.70	216.40
1922	54.10	170.25
1923	51.00	171.50

To these figures should be added about 10 per cent for overhead expenses, he testified. The Amoskeag has some 700,000 spindles and not figured in the values per spindle are the value of the land, water power and tenement property.

Mr. Main testified that the water power rights and property are worth only \$3,000,000, whereas the city has claimed that \$10,000,000 would not be too much to value it. Instead of a saving in the latest hydro-electric development at Amoskeag Falls, estimated by the city at \$113,000 a year net, Mr. Main said that the company will lose \$23,670 a year, carrying the inference that steam is cheaper than water in this case, as a source for power.

ART

At Grace Horne's Gallery

Arthur W. Goodwin is holding forth at Grace Horne's Gallery with a lively show of pastel and oils. The Hudson River, with its majestic landscape, has given him much inspiration. It is not only in the pulsating beauty of natural surroundings, but also in the lofty heights of architecture, towering

SWISS REPORT 1923 WAS GOOD SEASON

In Zermatt Tourists Were Turned Away for Lack of Adequate Accommodation

GENEVA, March 19 (Special Correspondence)—Some interesting details concerning the summer season in Switzerland in 1923 are to be found in a report just issued by the Lausanne branch of the Swiss Tourist Office.

On the whole the season was a good one, and in some popular centers even very good. During July and August most of the tourist hotels were well filled and in one of the higher resorts (Zermatt) guests had to be turned away for lack of accommodation. But although the season was good on the whole, it began late, being seriously affected by the bad weather in June. The falling off in this month is strikingly illustrated by the figures given by the hotels of Lucerne for the months from May to August. Whereas in May there were 5668 more visitors than in May, 1922, in June there were 10,100 fewer.

Type of Visitor Changes
The report observes that the type of foreigners visiting the country has somewhat changed since pre-war times. The rich and elegant guests who spent money freely have become few and far between, if they have not entirely disappeared. The large numbers who take the tours organized by the various tourist agencies travel as cheaply as possible, and leave very little money in the country. On the other hand, there is a new class of foreigner which is steadily increasing, namely, the automobilists. These undertake extensive journeys and penetrate into every district: they are constantly on the move and do not stay long in one place.

The summer season, then, was short but good. The Swiss hotel industry is recovering and may now look forward to better times. One indication of the renewal of the tourist stream towards Switzerland was the popularity of the special train from Holland via Belgium, which was proposed to run twice a week in June and thrice a week during July and August. It was found necessary to run this train daily from July 10 to Sept. 9, and thrice weekly till well past the middle of September.

Railway Business Increases
The monthly statistics of the federal railways show an increase in the number of passengers carried throughout the season, the total figures from January to October, 1923, being 72,316,565, as compared with 67,331,845 in the corresponding months of 1922.

The automobile services under the direction of the postal authorities, which have taken the place of the erstwhile diligences, also report a prosperous season. In July they carried no fewer than 47,900 tourists, as compared with 34,327 during July, 1922, while the receipts for the month were 343,322 francs, as against 102,599 francs. This record was far surpassed in August, when 64,523 passengers were carried, as against 45,536 in August, 1922. Altogether, during the season 35,639 more passengers were carried than in the preceding season, or an increase of 37 per cent. The mountain railways likewise had an excellent season, some of them recording notable increases.

British visitors were especially numerous, and in some places they outnumbered the Swiss. In Lucerne, for instance, in August there were 14,775 English visitors and only 5543 Swiss, and taking the season from the beginning of May to the middle of October there were 40,173 English visitors against 35,879 Swiss. In Zermatt, again, there were on July 15, 337 English and 292 Swiss, and on Aug. 14, 802 English and 742 Swiss.

After the English the Dutch were most numerous, and in some places they even outnumbered the English. The number of French visitors diminished. The United States was also well represented. The North American element, the report observes, differs essentially from the English and Dutch. It does not represent the regular element in the tourist traffic of the country. These tourists come from afar and make a point of seeing as many countries as possible. They travel long distances and stay nowhere very long. Their numbers have increased, but not in the same regular way as the English and Dutch.

BELGIAN INDUSTRY INCREASES
BRUSSELS, March 7 (Special Correspondence)—The following are the January figures for output in the most important branches of national industry: The output of coal reached 2,122,000 tons, being 115 per cent of the average monthly pre-war figure; 376,000 tons of coke have been provided, being 128 per cent of the pre-war output. The quantity of finished steel was 201,000 tons and of raw steel 225,000 tons. These figures were respectively 130 and 115 per cent of the monthly average of 1913. Pig iron, which reached its pre-war level last December, maintains its position with a total of 260,000 tons, or 101 per cent of the 1913 output.

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LEAGUE ASKS FUNDS TO MAKE PROVISION OF STUDENTS' BOOKS

LONDON, March 10—Prof. Henri Bergson, the chairman of the League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, has launched a public appeal for funds for the purchase of books and instruments, the publication of scientific works, the endowment of traveling and other scholarships, and so on, on behalf of the national committees. This appeal is addressed to "all those who feel concerned at the grave crisis through which the intellectual life of the whole world is now passing."

At the present moment, there are 17 national committees in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland and Yugoslavia, which act as centers of information, and transmit to each other or to the League Committee the most urgent requests received from institutions and intellectual workers in their own countries. Other committees are being formed in Great Britain, Norway, Spain, and the United States. It is hoped that other nations such as Italy, Germany, and Russia will follow suit.

The names of the donors, and the use to which their contributions will be put, will be published in the Bulletin of the International University Information Office, which has recently been formed in Geneva by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Donors are at liberty to earmark their gifts for particular purposes.

BALTIC TREATIES TO BE EXTENDED

Plans Made to Include Lithuania in Pact of Economic Union

LONDON, March 14—A movement is on foot to extend to Lithuania the pact of economic union signed by Estonia and Latvia last year, and a conference will be held at the Lithuanian capital, Kaunas (Kovno), to discuss the matter. A Lithuanian economic delegation has been to Riga to study the Latvia-Estonia Treaty and to go into the whole matter with the Latvian Government.

In this connection, the Lithuanian semi-official Elita agency publishes a statement made by Mr. Seya, the Latvian Minister in Lithuania. Mr. Seya declared:

"The Kaunas conference affords much ground for hope, and I am convinced that it will have great practical importance. I am sure that through the conference the first important forward step will be made toward a political rapprochement. In the economic sphere it will be possible to attain concrete results for all the participants by regulating transit needs and facilitating intercommunication, because these matters cannot be longer postponed. Of late in the Lithuanian press there have frequently appeared reports that Latvia has raised the question of the resumption of traffic on the Libau-Romny Railway."

Latvia's interest in this matter is perfectly natural and comprehensible, because the terminus of this important trunk-line is a Latvian port (Libau). Consequently, it must be requested that in raising this question the steps taken by Latvia do not in any way bear the character of an unfriendly protest. Latvia suffers great losses from the interruption of traffic by this line near the present neutral zone between Lithuanian territory and the Vilna territory administered by Poland.

In conclusion the Latvian Minister categorically denied newspaper reports about a secret agreement between Poland and Latvia. He declared that Latvian policy was wholly free from any secret treaty ties whatsoever, and with regard to her neighbors, Latvia was guided solely by her state interests. In Latvia there were no political parties or groups which looked adversely upon the political rapprochement of Latvia with Estonia and Lithuania.

SCOTS TO LEARN HOUSEKEEPING
EDINBURGH, March 12 (Special Correspondence)—An educational experiment is to be carried out under the Edinburgh Education Authority at the James Clark Technical School. Students of housewifery are now to get a six weeks' intensive course of practical work which includes "living-in" for one week of the course. A self-contained house adjoining the school has been acquired by the Authority, and there the girls will have every opportunity to study every detail of housekeeping.

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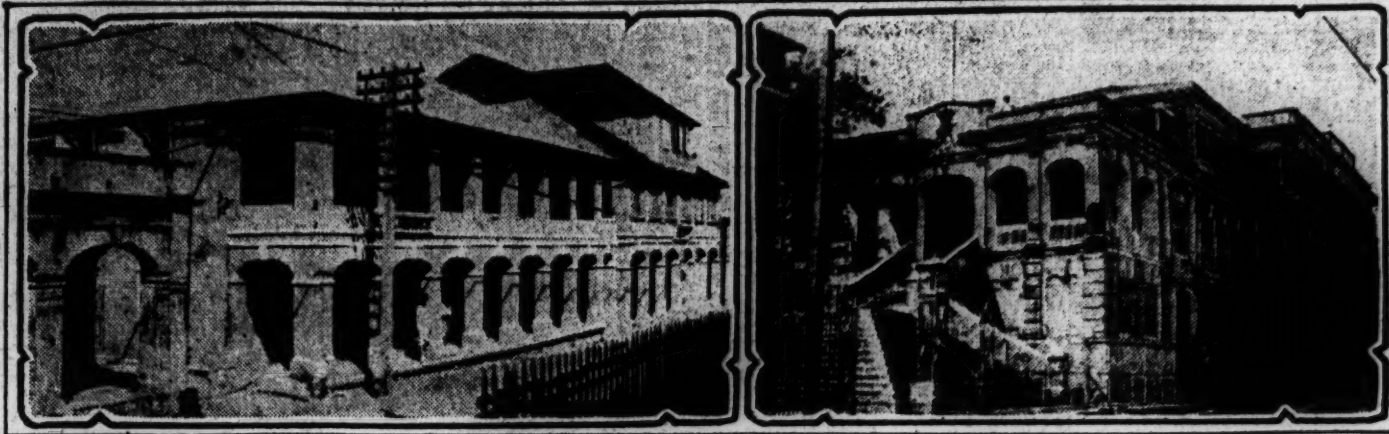
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COMMUNIST PARTY GETS NEW MEMBERS

100,000 Wanted, but Several Times That Number Seem Ready to Make Application

MOSCOW, March 3 (Special Correspondence)—For some time the Russian Communist Party has been carrying on an intensive drive for new members among the Russian industrial workers. On the whole this campaign has been attended with considerable success. More than 21,000 applications for membership have been received in Moscow up to the present time, while more than 86,000 are reported from the provinces. The drive for membership is supposed to go on for two more months, the goal being 100,000 new working-class members for the party. If applications continue to pour in at the present volume, the party will have several times that number of candidates from which to select members.

The decision to invite new members was taken at the party conference, which was held in Moscow last January and was the result of a long discussion about problems of party building, in which J. V. Stalin, F. C. Zinoviev, and other prominent members of the Central Committee took part. There was a general feeling that the proportion of actual workers in the party had sunk too low, statistics showing that only a little more than 50,000 out of a party's total membership of 388,000 are manual workers at the present time.

This diminution in the number of actual workers among the Communists, it was felt, to bureaucratization and to isolation of the party from the masses of the population. With a view to eliminating these evils, it was decided to infuse fresh blood into the Communist organization by attempting to draw in 100,000 new working-class members.

This decision was taken before the passing of Lenin, but the latter event has unquestionably proved a powerful stimulus in contributing to the success of the appeal. Many cases are reported in which non-Communist workers elected delegates from their own number as candidates for admission to the party, on the ground that the loss of Lenin made it more necessary for all elements in the population to co-operate more actively with the ruling party.

The party authorities are attempting to facilitate the admission of these new candidates. Entrance to the party has always been jealously guarded and hedged in with a number of preliminary conditions. Every candidate, for

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U. S. JOURNALISTS VISIT VIRGIN ISLES

Whirlwind Tour of St. Croix Made by Guests of Admiral Coontz

CHRISTIANSTED, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, March 15 (Special Correspondence)—Standing on the spot where Alexander Hamilton, in 1770, scanned the bay for the cloud of sail which was to take away his employer's products from the "Pearl of the Antilles" to New York, the inhabitants of Frederiksted, the commercial harbor of St. Croix, assembled recently to sweep the horizon for a far different sight. A haze of smoke over the curve of the water announced the approach of three fast American destroyers, Nos. 315, 318 and 319. Admiral Robert E. Coontz commanding, with 130 American newspaper men, who had been "covering" for their newspapers the recently concluded winter war maneuvers in the Caribbean.

Scores of motor cars were offered by citizens of the island for the use of the journalists, and hardly were they ashore when they were rushed away on a whirlwind tour. After their first sight of the bay and the bright blue harbor framed in white sand, and after their first surprise at the clearness of the harbor water, through which one can see for 40 feet to the sand bottom below, the visitors set off, ultimately arriving at the official reception in the Council Chamber in Government House.

Gov. Philip Williams, Admiral Coontz and other officers of the fleet were guests of honor, and were welcomed by Dr. D. C. Canegata, chairman of the Municipal Committee of the Council, and Robert L. Merwin, chairman of the Colonial Council.

Just across the street from the

SPAIN WILL REMEDY HOUSING SHORTAGE
MADRID, March 3 (Special Correspondence)—The Directorate has issued an ordinance authorizing landed proprietors to improve freely their estates without increasing the rental value, provided they afford housing facilities at a rent not above 40 pesetas.

The State will, moreover, grant a subsidy of 1500 pesetas to each proprietor for the first 20,000 houses built. It is estimated that a great number of proprietors will decide to build, and in this way a twofold problem will be solved: the labor crisis and the housing shortage.

WEMBLEY TO EXHIBIT CANADA'S LITERATURE

OTTAWA, Ont., March 24—The Federal Government has assigned a section in the industrial division of the Canadian building of the British Empire Exhibition in London this year to Canadian literature, and has invited the Canadian Authors' Association to make arrangements for a suitable exhibit of books.

They have asked George H. Locke, the chief librarian of the Public Library of Toronto and a member of the executive council of that association to make the selection. He has done so, and the books, to the number of 500, were shipped this week. In addition to this exhibit of Canadian books in English there will be a collection of Canadian books in French. Accompanying the books there will be a pamphlet giving a list of the books, comment upon each, a list of the authors, and some particulars in regard to their work. This will be distributed by the Government, that intending visitors or settlers may realize that Canada is a pleasant place in which to live as well as a fertile land which promises great financial returns.

BRATISLAVA TO HAVE FREE PORT
BRATISLAVA, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Czechoslovak Government intends to open a free port for Bratislava. It is proposed to build large warehouses, big enough to house nearly 2000 wagonloads. The preliminary works of making the docks have already begun.

2000 ROTARIANS EXPECTED
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 22 (Special Correspondence)—Boys' work and work with crippled children will be considered at the annual convention of the twenty-third Rotary Club district here on March 24 and 25. Fifty clubs are included in this district, located in the states of Tennessee and Kentucky. Two thousand Rotarians and their wives are expected to attend.

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LONDON-AUSTRALIA TO BE 16-DAY TRIP

Professor Elliot Asserts Subsidy Is Needed for Britain to Regain Lead in Shipbuilding

LONDON, March 15—Motor liners of 38,000 horsepower to speed at 22 knots from England to Australia and to land mails from London in Fremantle in 16 days. Such is the proposal of Professor Elliot in the Manchester Guardian.

The scheme, in dry words, says Dr. Elliot, is Government support for a full-scale piece of experimental research in ship-building and engineering. British shipbuilding has gone back to the level of the eighties, and with this condition is the great mass of unemployment in the shipbuilding centers. The pace at which the motor-driven ship is gaining favor can be judged from the fact that its tonnage today is 1,666,000 as against 220,000 10 years ago, while the proportion of new orders for motor ships is between 60 and 70 per cent greater than those for steamers. A ton of oil in a motor engine does the work of three tons burnt under a boiler, and there is in addition the saving in space, labor and personnel. Sir Alfred Yarrow predicts that all tramp cargo vessels will be equipped with Diesel machinery within 20 years.

Dr. Elliot says that there are two outstanding points for consideration. First, that design so far has been a Continental preserve and most British construction is done under license. Secondly, pioneer work yet remains to be done with powers above 20,000 horsepower. He recalls the fact that the Lusitania and Mauretania were built under subsidy, and he holds that a motor liner of 38,000 horsepower "booming through the Mediterranean today on her 16-day run to the Antipodes would be research on a grand scale." She would be an assertion that the British intended to lead the naval engineers of the world.

With five such vessels the ships of today might be thrown out of date as the dreadnought threw out all warships before her, and with this mastery would be insured new construction for British yards. Dr. Elliot recalls that last October Sir John Biles, professor of naval architecture, advocated the construction of six motor vessels with a 20-knot speed and a 19-day passage to Australia, but the doctor contends that five 22-knot ships would do the work of six 20-knot ones with a considerable saving in capital cost.

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HOLYOKE POWER DEVELOPMENT IS INSURANCE AGAINST DROUGHT

Forty Thousand Units Derived From Falls to Be Virtually Duplicated by Improvements

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 27 (Special).—While this city has long been noted for its manufacture founded on natural waterpower utilized through the medium of a great stone dam and canal system, it is not so well known that important improvements to be completed this year will enable the 40,000 horsepower derived from the falls to be virtually duplicated by hydroelectric and steam-electric power, with provisions that will afford absolute insurance against interference due to drought.

Expenditures for this object by the Holyoke Water Power Company during a period of three years will total in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000, employed in developing a hydroelectric system of utilizing surplus river flow in enlarging its auxiliary steam-electric system for use when the other power falls below requirements. The municipal gas and electric department is expending approximately \$600,000 for hydroelectric and steam-electric developments to enlarge its facilities for selling energy for industrial and domestic uses.

As a further step the municipal and power company's electrical systems recently have been tied in for the mutual protection of these systems in emergencies. Again, the power company has projected a plan to reclaim a stretch along the western bank of the Connecticut, above the dam and along the railroad tracks, for factory sites. It is gradually replacing the stone walls with walls of concrete, is about to dredge a channel along the river bank at its lower power station, to obtain clear water for its boilers and steam condensers, and is making various other improvements contributing to the making of a greater and busier city.

From 1906 to 1921 the power company's capacity was virtually unchanged. In the latter year it instituted a program of progressive installations beginning with a 750-horsepower hydroelectric unit at the Whiting Paper Company mill, between the first and second-level canals, and a hydroelectric installation of 1200 horsepower at the power plant on the river bank. The following year the river plant was further enlarged by installing of hydroelectric machinery for 2000 horsepower, together with a

7000-horsepower steam-turbo generator. In 1923 the company engaged in the work of putting in a steam turbine of 10,000 horsepower and a new steam boiler of 1032-boiler horsepower at the river plant, and these installations have just been completed. It also started last year on the building of a new plant at the Whiting mill station, for which the substructure is now complete and where two waterwheels of 4000 combined horsepower are about to be installed. These introductions will give the company 18,000 horsepower in steam-electric plants and approximately 10,000 horsepower in hydroelectric, in addition to the power used directly from the falls.

The municipal department, on its own part, this year has enlarged its hydroelectric plant to 1300 horsepower and its steam-electric plant, which gradually it had extended for lighting and power purposes, will be enlarged to furnish 21,000 horsepower through a turbine and other machinery to be installed within the next few weeks. Extensive improvements are to be made this spring and summer in the equipment for fueling and the storage and conveyance of coal for use in the municipal plant.

In addition to what the power company and the city have done and are about to do in building upon Holyoke's natural supply of power, a number of of the industrial corporations have put in plants of their own that are used to generate power for special purposes in the mills. The aggregate of these private plants has not been computed, but it is considerable. Improvements now being effected stand as a testimonial of confidence in the industrial future of New England, and will undoubtedly prove a means of advancing this city in wealth and population if industrial conditions are favorable. The power company has in recent years disposed of considerable real estate and has put the money into improvements. It has also been granted the right to increase its capital. While its original land holdings have been diminished by something like four-fifths, the remaining one-fifth, in the heart of the city, has, needless to say, enormously increased in value, and the company is in excellent condition to back the industries for larger prosperity.

BOSTON WILL AID MOTOR VISITORS

Chamber of Commerce Information Booth to Open May 1

With the opening of the Boston Chamber of Commerce information booth on Commonwealth Avenue in the Charlesgate section about May 1, tourists visiting Boston will find a broader and more complete information at their command than ever.

The service results from co-operation between the chamber, the Automobile Legal Association, the hotels, and various motor clubs. Although the chamber's information booth did not work until midsummer last year it served more than 55,000 motorists, and it is estimated more than twice that number of visitors to New England this summer will avail themselves of the free booklets on historic points of interest, road maps, and information on hotels and highway conditions.

Among new features of this service to motorists is the hotel clearing system operated by the chamber tourist department, which is outlined by Denny B. Goode, convention and tourist manager of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. "All the larger hotels in Boston call us up at 5 o'clock every afternoon and report on the number of rooms they still have available," says Mr. Goode. "This centralizes the information and enables us to direct tourists arriving in the city late in the day directly to a hotel where they can be accommodated, thus saving tireless hunting among crowded hostleries."

Brockton and Gloucester, through their respective chambers of commerce, will open official information booths for the first time this year, and the booth in Portland, Me., which has been maintained for several years by the Maine State Publicity Association, will open early in the season. Police officers, garage employees, and filling station tenders are co-operating with the Boston chamber in giving motorists proper directions.

Whereas the Chamber of Commerce devotes itself especially to visitors to Boston, the Automobile Legal Association finds a broad field in supplying its large membership and other residents of New England with in-

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a fairly rapid passage, as he often did yesterday afternoon. Repetitions were frequently identical in their reading, as they frequently are when played by pianists who play more with their fingers than with their thoughts. Always his tone had beauty, whether she is a mere wealth of sound or a clamor of chords.

Georgina Shaylor

Georgina Shaylor, contralto, assisted by Frances Weeks, pianist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. She sang music by Strauss, Saint-Saëns, Tchaikovsky, Moussorgsky and others. Miss Shaylor has a voice of pleasing quality which she uses in an easy, natural manner, a style of singing which is much too infrequently cultivated among the younger generation of singers, who are more often than not so preoccupied with their "method" of tone production that they forget to sing. That Miss Shaylor has been well taught goes without saying, but in no sensible and quite evidently in so natural a manner that her singing is entirely free from artificiality and affectation.

As an interpreter she is most effective in songs of a contemplative character, those in lighter mood or those requiring dramatic power being less sympathetic to her musical nature, yet it should not be understood by this that she is not a singer capable of contrasts. More experience and study will undoubtedly develop her interpretative powers, for singing shows every indication of a musical and imaginative temperament. S. M.

JEWELERS CONDEMN FRAUDULENT SALES

An appeal for legislation against fraudulent auction sales of jewelry was made at the closing of the tenth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Retail Jewelers' Association at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, yesterday, when Albert R. Kerr, a former retail jeweler of this city, urged that the present law covering such cases be repealed and a law passed preventing the organization of private auctioneering firms, and turning the control of all auctions over to the States of the Union.

At the annual banquet last evening, Stanley High, a member of the staff of The Christian Science Monitor, told the assembled jewelers how the rising tide of liberalism in Europe is being accompanied by a more general dependence upon the League of Nations, and emphasized the growing interdependence of the world in business and industry as well as in politics.

The following officers were elected: J. C. Stever of Boston, president; C. M. Stevens of Worcester, Fred C. Newhall of Lynn, vice-presidents; Louis S. Smith of Beverly, secretary; Everett W. Durgin of Fall River, treasurer.

SIX MONTHS TRAVEL AWARDED AS PRIZE

NEW YORK, March 27.—Announcement is made today by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects that the Le Brun Scholarship Competition has just been held, and the prize awarded to Otto F. Cerny of Cincin, Ill. The prize is a traveling scholarship of six months spent abroad, and the subject of the competition was "Reconstruction Center."

The mentions in their order were as follows: 1. Robbins L. Conn, New York; 2. Charles H. Dornbusch, New York; 3. Victor Pribl, New York.

There were 24 competitors from all over the United States, it is said, and the general level of excellence in the competition was very high, being gratifying to the jury composed of the following practicing architects: Charles E. Birge, Elected D. Litchfield, Grosvenor Atterbury, Otto R. Eggers, Milton M. Medary, D. Everett Wald and Julian Clarence Levi, chairman. All are New Yorkers with the exception of Mr. Medary, who is a Philadelphian.

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Repertory Theatre Searches New Plays With Lamps of Old

Mrs. Jewett Says Organization Aims to Educate as Well as Entertain—Expects Good Plays From Americans

Members of the Frances Jewett Repertory Theatre Club are engaged in correspondence with friends abroad in an effort to make contact with younger playwrights and interest them in sending plays here to be produced. The club is thus tending toward a considerable sharing of the responsibilities of the theatre. Mrs. Jewett, discussing the expansion of the club and its relationship to the theatre, says that she charges much of the growing actuality of the theatre to the increasing energy of the club.

In 1919, the Frances Jewett Repertory Theatre Club was organized. Seven women were charter members. From that small seed has emerged the fine flower of a significant cultural force. The club has now nearly 2000 members and has become a sort of mother to the theatre. It has found means by which to encourage, develop, and strengthen the fiber of the theatre. By its devotion to an ideal, its persistence in supporting it despite the crucial absence of a commercial stimulation that would have speeded its financial success, it has provided a significant example of the effect of concentrated effort upon an artistic ideal in the community.

Many Tribulations
The repertory ideal as evolved at the Copley Theatre under the guidance of Henry Jewett has endured vicissitudes. It has shown it to be one thing to start a repertory theatre and distinctly another to carry it on. Such a theatre aims to collect a library of the best plays, to present them with intelligent, sincere regard for high standards, and by their presentation, to stimulate the public to more vigorous avenues of thought.

Theater found interest in Boston because it produced undeniably good plays in a limited interest. As a theater it lacked the ingredients which would have commended it as an immediate, inviting interest to the larger theater-going group. In 1918 a subsidy fund was started. Then the club was founded. It received Mrs. Jewett's name, graceful mark of recognition to her executive industry, her unflinching resource and artistic genius. The club history has pages of strange struggle in its portfolio. The basic idea of the club was that it might bring about a closer co-operation between club and players. Lately, particularly, there has come a greater flexibility, a greater tendency in the club membership to take a constructive share in the manifold problems surrounding the successful conduct of such a theater. It is the only theater of its kind in the country and deserves nurturing.

Suitable Plays Sought
One of the constant difficulties the theater has experienced has been in the obtaining of plays adapted to repertory. People frequently ask why so many English plays are produced.

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SENATOR WALSH'S SPEECH REFUTED
Anti-Saloon Official Asserts State Would Vote Dry
The statement accredited to David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, in the Senate on Tuesday to the effect that the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment by the Massachusetts Legislature was in direct contravention of the will of the people of the State, was challenged today by W. M. Forgrave, state superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League.

Senator Walsh made this reported statement in the course of speech in support of the Wadsworth resolution for an amendment to the Constitution which would permit the voters of a state to affirm or reverse the ratification by their legislature of an amendment to the National Constitution.

Mr. Forgrave issued a statement, which is in part as follows:
The statement coming from Senator Walsh is simply more of the propaganda that has been spread by certain interests to try to make it appear that the Eighteenth Amendment was not adopted in the regularly constituted way provided by the Constitution of our United States Government and that of the several states, and this is not true to fact.
If there had been a single loophole which the wets could have gotten hold of to show that the Eighteenth Amendment was not adopted in the above described manner, they would have done so long ago but even their most astute men have failed to find that loophole.

This country was organized on the basis of a representative government, and it was a representative government in 48 separate states out of the 48 that ratified the Eighteenth Amendment. I am convinced personally from contacts in every quarter of the State that when the people, as a whole, of Massachusetts really register themselves for or against prohibition, the majority for prohibition will be overwhelming.

have voted to strike next Tuesday to enforce their wage and time adjustment demands, a committee appointed by the teamsters joint council will work with Boston milk distributors up until midnight next Monday, if necessary, when the present contract expires, to avert the strike. This statement is made by Jeremiah F. Driscoll, business agent of the union. A special meeting of the council will be held at 995 Washington Street tonight to receive a report from their committee on today's conference.

DARTMOUTH MEN TO TOUR COLLEGES

HANOVER, N. H., March 27 (Special).—Eleven members of the Dartmouth undergraduate committee, appointed by President Hopkins to study the educational policy of the college, will conduct a two-week tour of inspection of other institutions, according to an announcement today. The students will inspect the operation of leading eastern universities and colleges and interview officers and undergraduates. The undergraduate committee is conducting a research to define the purpose of the college and the best means of fulfilling the purpose. The groups of the committee will make the following visits: Yale, W. S. DuBois '24 of Englewood, N. J., and N. F. MacLean '24 of Missoula, Mont.; Princeton and Swarthmore, W. H. Cowley '24 of Brooklyn, N. Y., and C. A. Knudson '24 of Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Cornell, C. G. Aschenbach '24 of East Orange, N. J., and W. A. Gardner '24 of Montclair, N. J.; Columbia, C. C. N. Y., and Harvard, R. M. Morgan '24 of Wilmette, Ill.; R. W. Morin '24 of Albert Lea, Minn., and J. M. Reid '24 of Denver, Colo.; Harvard, C. A. Knudson and N. F. MacLean.

REFORMATORY HEAD RESIGNS

PORTLAND, Me., March 27.—Harold E. Donnell, who has been superintendent of the state Reformatory for Men at South Windham since its establishment in 1919, has tendered his resignation to the trustees.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Burbank, Exeter, N. H.
David G. C. Luck, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Richard H. King, New York City.
Roger A. MacArthur, Beverly, Mass.
Edward Leach, Wrentham, Mass.
Mrs. S. Bensen, Boston, Mass.
Charles T. Thrun, Wilmington, N. C.
Jeffa B. Hendrix, Los Angeles, Calif.
Valda K. Rustad, West Roxbury, Mass.
Nerman Seligman, Brighton, Mass.

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HOSTILE PARTIES UNITE IN BENGAL

All Concentrate on a Demand for
Immediate Drastic Revision
of the Constitution

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24. (Special Correspondence)—Where all calculations made by the British press—and to some extent the press in India—failed, in assessing the results of the elections, was in assuming that there really was something of a sharp demarcation between political parties in India, that men who called themselves Moderates on the whole could be relied on to support the Government, that independents were men who decided questions separately, according to their merits or their convictions, and that only the Swarajists were out-and-out opponents of the Government. Unfortunately, the event has proved that all parties can unite on a common basis of hostility to the present transitional system of government. All have concentrated on demanding an immediate and drastic revision of the Constitution in the direction of responsible or dominion government.

Thus if party nomenclature had any real meaning, the Swarajists nowhere had an actual majority, apart from the Central Provinces; and even in Bengal, where they did next best, they were credited with not more than 48 to 52 seats in a total house of 135. Yet in Calcutta, in the two crucial debates which have taken place, one demanding the release of all political prisoners including those detained under suspicion of being concerned in the terrorist campaign, and the second the repeal of all repressive legislation, the Government were beaten, first by 76 votes to 45, and secondly by 63 votes to 48. A motion of no confidence in the present Bengal Ministers, moved by the Swarajists, has been disallowed by Mr. Cotton, the president of the Bengal Legislative Council.

Government's Supporters Few
If these things can happen in Bengal, and are happening in the All-India Legislative Assembly, where the proportions of the elected members are about the same, it seems as if it is only in Madras and Bihar that the Government can consider themselves reasonably safe. In no part of India can the Administration, apart from the official and nominated element, count on more than 10 per cent of the elected members.

One of the Moderate politicians, a well known Hindu contributor to the Statesman of Calcutta, and himself just nominated by Lord Lytton to the Bengal Legislative Council, gave the following explanation of the situation: "The Swarajists are determined to put down by bullying methods anyone who may venture to stand against them. At the present moment they are bent on defeating Surendranath Mullick (the one Hindu Minister in the Bengal Government and the ex-Mayor of Calcutta) who has been unequipped on a technical illegality, but is standing again." He continues:

Many Europeans believe and say that it is the duty of the Moderates and Constitutionalists to fight with the Swarajists and secure as large a number of followers as their opponents have secured, but the account given above should convince them that the Moderates can do nothing of the kind without risking disorder and bloodshed. How can the Moderates cope with disorder and rowdiness without having recourse to the same? According to the Swarajist reading of the situation, the Bengal Government is almost at the point of collapse. Each and every one of the Government supporters in Bengal will have to vanish from the field, leaving the Swarajists and the Britishers to fight. What will be the result? At least not the concern of the Moderates for the obvious reason that they will neither be talked of or abused when they come to demand a helping hand to the Government.

Two Dominant Personalities
Elsewhere he writes of "such prominence being given to many who supported the Government during the anti-partition agitation and almost every one of them was borne in mind and cleared away from the face of the earth." Under these circumstances, which are typical of Moderate opinion, can the disintegration of the party be wondered at? On the other side in the Bengal Council are two dominant personalities—one in C. R. Das of an All-Indian reputation, and the real leader of an Indian opposition far more formidable than any led by Mr. Gandhi. Next there is Sen Gupta of Chittagong, who organized the Bengal Swaraj party, also an able barrister, who gave up his practice in the interests of Non-Cooperation, but subsequently returned to it, saying he could not afford to leave the bar any longer.

The Swarajists in Calcutta and at

Delhi and elsewhere largely owe their victory to organization. At this they are ceaseless both in the lobbies and elsewhere. The Government's European members are extremely busy and hard-working officials, who have little time or training to undertake the duties of Parliamentary whips. Hitherto in all parts of India the efforts made to organize a communal block of Moslems, able to preserve their independence against the Swarajists, have not been very successful. It is said, though, that the reason why in the second debate—that demanding the repeal of all repressive laws—the majority against the Government fell from 31 to 20, was that in the interval the Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim, Executive

Devotion of Inez Milholland to Equal Rights Memorialized

The National Woman's Party Will Establish Students' Councils to Perpetuate Her Work

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 25.—"Chapters for the purpose of studying the broad principles of equal opportunities for women are now being established in many colleges and universities throughout the country," said Miss Lucy Gwynn Branham, chairman of

students' councils now exist and those in which the initial steps for establishing them have been taken, are Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Wellesley, Smith, Goucher, George Washington University, Washington College of Law, Sweet Briar, Randolph-Macon, Richmond, University of California, Stanford, Colorado, University of Wisconsin, Northwestern University, and the University of Chicago.

Inez Milholland was herself a graduate of Vassar. In her student days there, she became interested in equal opportunity for women in educational and political institutions. At that time, it was against the rules of Vassar College for students to form any association to discuss the emancipation of women. Inez Milholland, with the courage of her convictions, overcame this difficulty by getting groups together and holding meetings outside of the college walls.

Rejected as Law Student
After her college work was done, she desired to study law, but her application was rejected by Columbia University Law School, Harvard, and Yale. She found the New York University Law School open to women and entered there and took her degree.

Later, she went to Europe, where she was married in London to Eugene Boissevain, who was a citizen of the Netherlands, but found on her return to this country that she was no longer a citizen, as she was the wife of a foreigner and therefore could not practice law in the United States courts. Her husband took out naturalization papers and restored her to citizenship, but for the sake of other women she took up the fight which terminated in the passage of the Cable Bill.

Throughout her career this beautiful, brilliant, unselfish young woman gave all of her time and efforts to obtain full equal rights for women in every walk of human endeavor.

Now, in commemoration of this splendid beginning, the students' councils of the National Woman's Party have decided to put chapters in all colleges where women are students to carry on the work to fulfillment. The students' councils were formed in February, 1923, and wanted some organization by which to carry on the feminist side of the work. They found this in co-operation with the National Woman's Party and their chapters became the nucleus of the present study funds are needed with which to promote the work.

Fund for Branches
The first general meeting of the committee was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., on July 21, 1923, in the Presbyterian Church. A decision was

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Inez Milholland (Mrs. E. Boissevain)
While a Student at Vassar, Miss Milholland Became Interested in Equal Opportunities for Women, and During Her Career Worked Unceasingly for Standards Now Sought for the Entire Country by the National Woman's Party

Minister in the Government of Bengal, gave a number of Moslems a vigorous talking to.

At the present moment none of the ministers except, perhaps, S. N. Mullick, have any following worth mentioning. Two are Moslems, Mr. Ghumari is a wealthy zamindar of Mymensingh, who has had a British and Continental education. The other is the Hon. Mr. Padi-ut-Hug, who has made the suggestion in the public press that all the various Indian ministers should shortly meet at Delhi and decide on a common line of policy. It will be interesting to note what fate the suggestion receives.

Meanwhile Mr. Gandhi is discredited. He lost his authority when arrested, and though still a name to conjure with among the uneducated masses, he is only being used as a figurehead by the astute leaders who have taken his place.

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ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW REDUCES EXPENSES OF STUDENTS

First Annual Report of Institution at The Hague Shows
Attendance of 351, of Whom 60 Per Cent Were Dutch

THE HAGUE, March 10. (Special Correspondence)—The first annual report of the Academy of International Law in this city, which was opened last summer in the Peace Palace, was published recently.

According to the report, 28 professors of international law, and 7 diplomats and other high functionaries came to The Hague for instructing students belonging to 31 nationalities. The number of students amounted to 351, of whom 35 were women. More than 60 per cent of these were of Dutch nationality. The United States sent 16 pupils, however, and Prof. James Brown Scott held that 50 more might easily have attended if the publications concerning the opening of the academy had reached the United States at an earlier date. This year a far greater number than last year are expected to come over.

The attendance at the lectures was very satisfactory. Certificates of regular attendance will be sent to those students who appeared regularly at the courses. It was found out that the level of the lectures could have been on a less elementary basis owing to the unexpectedly high standard of the students. This point will be borne in mind next summer.

There existed an excellent spirit of co-operation both among the professors and the students. The intercourse of professors and students was greatly promoted by meetings held regularly twice a week in one of the halls of a private club in this city, the so-called Witte Societeit. There the professors twice a week held dinners and the students were invited to join them after dinner. This proved an excellent way for forming closer relations. The students, moreover, formed an association which aims at making more lasting the ties of friendship formed at The Hague.

Language—according to the statutes

of the academy all lectures have to be held in French—presented many difficulties, not only for the students, but also for a number of teachers. The students proposed that next summer the lectures of the professors should be summarized and published in that form, together with the literature they are quoting, before or shortly after the commencement of the courses. The Curatorium will seriously consider this proposition.

Also in connection with this difficulty the practice of last year showed that five hours per diem of lectures was too much. Next year the average will be lower.

The authorities did successful work in order to reduce the expenses of staying at The Hague. Next summer students will receive full board and lodgings on two hotels at Scheveningen with which special arrangements have been made for 5 guilders (\$2) a day, that is 20 per cent less than during the previous period.

The report concludes by stating that the academy's success has been recognized and proclaimed by a great number of reviews and daily papers. Strengthened by these and other signs of the good work being done, the academy will continue its activities.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Man Who Learned to Stay Still

ONCE upon a time there was a learned man, named Ebenezer Snookum. He thought himself a great inventor, though none of his inventions ever turned out as he expected. He always failed to take into consideration some very important factor, so his inventions never quite worked. His wife tried to persuade him to stop inventing and to go to work, for he had not enough money to keep his family in comfort. But Ebenezer thought he was too great a man to work.

After reading a great many thick books on astronomy, travel and geography, Ebenezer Snookum announced that he had made the greatest invention of all time. He claimed that he had found a way to travel around the world in 24 hours. Learned men came from all parts of the world to hear him tell of his invention, and those who could not come listened in over the radio. This was Ebenezer's discovery—that instead of traveling to a place, all one had to do was to float up into the air at the latitude of the place one wished to visit and wait suspended till the revolution of the earth brought the place directly under you, then drop down to the earth. And there you were by merely staying still!

All this sounded so easy and simple that the other learned men were heartily ashamed of themselves for not thinking of it themselves long ago. The more they thought of it now, however, the less simple it appeared. They began to discover all sorts of difficulties. To begin with, how could a person float up into the air and remain suspended without revolving with the earth? Ebenezer claimed that he had invented a means of turning gravitation off and on as easily as electricity. He showed them a transparent, elastic balloon ready for his experiment. He had swung a hammock across the middle of it, inside, where he planned to sit or lie as he wished, while waiting for his destination to come into sight. Within the big, clear ball he had placed also a large telescope, which he could turn in all directions. There was a switch-board by means of which he could turn gravitation on and off.

While Ebenezer had been making his balloon, Dame Snookum had been busy with some inventions of her own. She had learned that Ebenezer's inventions never turned out as he planned so she had made him a sort of cloak that would keep out both the warm and the cold. Also she invented a marvelous kind of food, which she put in his pocket with directions telling how it was to be cared for.

For his first trip, Ebenezer planned merely to ascend above his own home town and to drop down again at the same time the next day. Later he would visit strange lands and other latitudes. He took with him an almanac, because he liked to read the jokes; an alarm clock, because he was a heavy sleeper, and a globe such as you have in school. He had announced that he would ascend at noon, but he was delayed till almost evening by an army of newspaper men, who wanted interviews with him, and of moving picture photographers.

At just 7 minutes before 6 he switched off the gravitation and floated straight up. Away whirled his own town and soon he recognized the neighboring town as it passed below him. He chuckled to himself to think how simple it all was, then spent the rest of the time till he went to sleep thinking how famous he would be. Just before he went to sleep he set the switch at neutral, so that he would stay still. You understand that all this time he had been falling away from the earth, which now looked like a huge moon. He was awakened by a loud clang-

ing like a fire gong. He discovered that it was the alarm clock, which sounded much louder than usual, being the only sound that could be heard anywhere. Its ticking sounded like the blows of a hammer. Ebenezer put his fingers in his ears and looked about him. The sun was shining as if it were noon, straight overhead, and the earth was not to be seen anywhere. This was quite unbelievable! The sun should only be rising, as it was just at 6 o'clock, and the earth ought to be right below him a few hundred thousands miles. He searched in every direction for it with his powerful telescope, but he could see nothing except the sun.

Suddenly Ebenezer realized what had happened—the earth had gone spinning off along its orbit, while he hung suspended in space. It would not return for a year—365 days! He had calculated that it would spin in one spot on the axis like a top. How had he ever been so stupid, he moaned. What could he do? If he switched on the gravitation and tried to follow the earth, he might be drawn to the fiery sun. No, thank you, he did not care to collide with the sun! On the other hand, if he remained where he was, a star or comet might bump into him. But even that was better than to risk being drawn into the flames of the sun. So stay still, he decided.

After he got over his excitement a little, he realized that he was hungry, hungrier than he had ever been before. Then he became more excited than ever—what was he to eat during those 365 days that he staid still? He found the little parcel Dame Snookum had put in his pocket, but what was that against a year's hunger? He unwrapped it and found a strange-looking moist cake. He took a large bite, before reading the directions he had promised his wife to follow. These cautioned him always to leave a piece the size of his two thumbs, which he was to wrap loosely in the napkin and put again in his pocket. The cake contained a kind of sponge or yeast that kept growing, so he would never lack food, if he would follow directions. This sounded foolish to him, but he obeyed. And sure enough, the



Frog Stools

Last night the Fairies blew balloons Near country ponds and town lagoons They landed where the bull frogs fluted And each one left his parachute!



Edward and Percy Get Good Marks in School

THE clock on the mantel said that it was only five minutes before time for Jennie and Jimmie to go to bed.

"I wish he'd come in," said Jimmie. "If he doesn't come in pretty quick—" And just then Uncle Peter came in from the next room.

"Oh, Uncle Peter!" cried Jennie. "Tell us a story please quick. We've just got five minutes."

"About Edward Elephant," said Jimmie.

"And Percy Pig," said Jennie. "As you already know," said Uncle Peter, even before he sat down, "young Pig and young Elephant were great friends. Father Pig and Father Elephant had been great friends from childhood, and Grandfather Pig and Grandfather Elephant had been great friends from childhood. So you see, being great friends from childhood rather ran in the families."

"We know all about that," said Jennie.

"Tell us something that they did," said Jimmie.

"Percy Pig and Edward Elephant," said Uncle Peter, "stood on their heads."

They stood on their heads To exhibit their glee, For each one was happy As happy could be.

Yes, each one was full As he could be of joy To know that the other Was such a good boy.

"But why did they stand on their heads?" asked Jimmie and Jennie.

"I don't wonder you ask," said Uncle Peter. "Here I am at the end of the story before I've told you what happened first."

"But what did happen first?" asked Jimmie.

"We haven't got very much time," said Jennie.

next time he felt hungry, he put his hand in his pocket, and there was a cake as large as the first one. "My wife is a wonderful woman!" he said. "She is almost as clever as I."

When Ebenezer had read the almanac through several times and knew all the jokes by heart, he began trying to invent something. But it was useless. There he was, alone with a never-setting sun, a globe, a telescope, an almanac and a perpetual cake. By



Kites That Take the Winds of March

this time he was so tired eating the same thing for every meal that he would go hungry as long as he could, for he was fond of variety, was Ebenezer Snookum!

Then one day when it seemed that nothing ever would happen, along came Mars and bumped into his balloon. Being elastic, the balloon

of tiny wires, and sticks, each with a bit of pink papers stuck on the end for flags.

"You're making some sort of path," declared Bobby. "But they're all wiggly. You can't make them straight."

"Old Mr. Mole won't," she explained. "Use your eyes, Bobby. I'm just marking his mounds."

The winter had been so mild, and the back-yard soil was so sandy, that old Mr. Mole really seemed to have forgotten to take any winter nap. He was not even burrowing deep down in the ground. Instead, as in warm weather, he was raising up his narrow surface mounds all over the place.

Dot was sticking her markers into these mounds, so as to show just where he had been. Starting from the old willow stump, the lines ran to the garage wall. Then they turned off and criss-crossed under the lawn. In fact, it seemed that Mr. Mole had fairly well covered the yard before, finally, running a new, fresh tunnel back to the willow.

Bobby helped Dot finish marking the mounds. They went from one to another, until finally they were back near the stump.

"Look!" Bobby cried suddenly, his eyes sparkling. "We've got Mr. Mole. He's in that other tunnel from the stump to the garage. One of your flags wiggled and—there goes another."

Dot seized a bigger stick and stuck it in ahead of the flags that had tilted over. Then she stuck another back of them.

"Now he can't go either way," she cried. "I'll dig him out."

She had gone only a little way when something gray darted out and disappeared into a hollow of the stump. "E-e-e-e-e!" squealed Dot. "I saw it," cried Bobby. My, that mole went fast!

Dot dropped to the ground and laughed and laughed and laughed. "Why, so it is," agreed Bobby. "I thought it looked mouse-y. And here's a hole in the stump."

"And there he is," cried Dot. "Sure enough, the little stiff-tailed meadow mouse was sticking his head out. Dot and Bobby had watched him and fed him so often that he was not afraid."

But he didn't let them know too much about his hiding places. Just

Hide and Seek With a Mouse

"WHAT are you doing this time?" cried Bobby, the boy from next door, climbing up on the fence. "That's silly, just sticking tiny flags all over the ground."

"Come and see," called Dot. Bobby came running, and squatted down beside Dot. It was odd, the thing she was doing. She had a lot

as soon as he was sure they knew about one, he was likely to go off and find another. So they had a real game of hide and seek with him. When they first saw him, he had a nest in an old automobile tire. They put out food for him and watched him closely until he disappeared. They searched all over, before finding him

there first. She was sure Dad had some of the garden folks to show her. She tagged at his feet as he led the way to the garage and to his automobile. "Now watch," he said.

He lifted his engine cover and tapped lightly. And suddenly out popped Freddie and shot over to his old bags box.

"The engine is warm when I come in at night," laughed Dad, "so the

mouse comes here to spend the night."

"It's his furnace, isn't it?" cried Dot.

For several mornings, Dot came out to see Freddie jump from the car. Then—would you believe it—Freddie disappeared again. There didn't seem to be a place Dot and Bobby didn't search that time, including all his old hiding places. But not a sign of him did they find.

"Freddie wins," laughed Dot, a little ruefully, one day, as she and Bobby climbed into the car to go on an errand with Dad. "I give up."

"I did two days ago," laughed Bob. The car started and suddenly Dot jumped up excitedly.

"What is the matter, Dot?" cried Bobby.

Dot laughed and laughed so that she couldn't speak. But she pointed to the foot rest. Out from behind it popped Freddie's head. He looked at them. Then he scampered by them under the rear seat, where it had pulled a little away from the back.

"Of all things," laughed Dot. "It is just as if he heard us say that. Why, we've been sitting right over him."

"I haven't minded Freddie very much," laughed Dad, "but, really, he mustn't eat the stuffing out of my seats. I don't mind his warning himself at the engine."

"I'll push the seat back and close the crank, Dad," laughed Dot. "Then if you don't mind, I'll fix a little box with soft cloth for a nest and a cover to shut him in, if anybody objects. Then he can live here a while."

So Dot fixed it. "I'm sure," laughed Dot, "not many mice have their own automobiles, as Freddie has."

Again Dot and Bobby searched and searched, but not a trace of Freddie did they find. Finally they gave up the hunt. Then, one morning Dad called them: "Come and see what I've found."

They came running. Dot getting

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FAMOUS PLAYERS YEAR'S EARNINGS SLIGHTLY LARGER

Recent Large Increase in Inventories Is Due to Costly Picture

NEW YORK, March 27.—Notwithstanding recent weakness in its common stock, the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation earned, in 1923, slightly more than it did in 1922. Earnings after federal taxes were \$4,245,784, equal after preferred dividends to \$14.98 a share on 255,931 common shares, compared with \$4.119,987, or \$14.72 a share on 229,203 shares in 1922.

The actual operating profit was somewhat smaller than in 1922, but federal taxes were less on account of writing off \$1,641,629 from surplus on account of German investments of prior years.

One of the most frequent critics of Famous Players has been that it has not kept assets sufficiently liquid. Too large a part of what should be liquid capital has been tied up in property holdings and in investments and advances to subsidiaries equivalent to property holdings.

To have a proper outlet to distribute films and insure publicity in big cities, Famous found it necessary to buy a number of large theaters and to invest in small chains of theaters in various parts of the country.

Property Holdings Larger

Since 1918, property holdings, which include holdings in subsidiaries 90 per cent owned, were increased to \$12,820,324 from \$757,857. Investments in subsidiaries more than 50 per cent owned, but not consolidated, were increased from \$500,328 in 1918 to \$9,222,275 in 1922. Last year this item decreased to \$4,655,389 by the consolidation of certain subsidiaries holding large theaters, notably the Los Angeles property.

The result was to cramp liquid working capital. Each summer \$6,000,000 or more was borrowed to finance picture production. To remedy this situation the management adopted the policy of liquidating part of fixed assets by borrowing on real estate.

Certain subsidiaries, 50 per cent owned, were bought outright and consolidated with the parent company. The most important was the Grauman Theater property in Los Angeles. This decreased investment in subsidiaries to \$4,655,389 from \$9,222,275 in 1922.

Equity in property wholly owned was increased to \$12,820,324 from \$1,451,122 in 1922, but the mortgage on the California theater was increased and also mortgages on other property, making total mortgage \$16,750,000. The company with \$7,444,001 in 1922. Thus the Famous Players total equity in property, including investments, was decreased last year \$2,791,690.

Working Capital

This decrease in property holdings of \$2,791,690 is about the same as the increase in working capital. Current assets total \$20,486,898 and current liabilities \$7,401,086, making working capital \$13,085,812. In 1922, current assets were \$18,872,526 and current liabilities \$8,237,069, making working capital \$10,635,457, so that this year it increased \$2,450,355.

The increase in inventories to \$15,382,482 from \$12,211,508 is accounted for by the "Ten Commandments," just released, which cost nearly \$3,000,000. The "Covered Wagon" is also included, but at a greatly depreciated value. It cost \$850,000, and has been playing in the big cities five weeks. According to the Famous Players policy of depreciation, films, mainly in the first year, this has been written down to about 12 per cent of its cost. It has not yet been released to small picture houses from which the bulk of film income is received.

Much of Famous Players' success in 1924 depends on returns for the "Ten Commandments," which cost more than any other moving picture production. The abnormal expenditure for this picture was one of the reasons for working capital difficulties. If its returns are commensurate with its cost, working capital a year from now will show great improvement. With the \$2,000,000 which this picture cost in cash instead of inventories, Famous would be able to clear up bank loans.

Profitable Picture

The management believes the picture will be unusually profitable, but it will take two to three years to get the full returns expected.

The "Covered Wagon" is now being shown by 15 road companies in legitimate theaters in large cities and is still turning in between \$40,000 and \$50,000 weekly to Famous after nearly a year. The "Ten Commandments" is being played by four stock companies and in its fourth week is turning in around \$32,000 a week. Returns will be increased as more companies are sent out. The financial position of the company in the last two years compares as follows:

	1923	1922
Cash	\$2,280,601	\$2,210,022
Bank loans	20,486,898	18,872,526
Current assets	20,486,898	18,872,526
Current liabilities	7,401,086	8,237,069
Working capital	13,085,812	10,635,457
Surplus	9,480,132	9,350,133

Famous Players has made good progress toward solidifying its working capital position and has reduced liabilities to the lowest point in five years. Preferred has been reduced to \$8,430,000 from \$9,970,000 in 1922.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

(Continued from Editorial Page)

war. Yet, with all her seriousness, she had an easily aroused sense of humor, and, above all, when speaking on her favorite subject—the scenery of the South African veldt, and her reminiscences of native life—her talk was a thrilling experience.

The sad fate of Major Astor, in temporarily losing his seat in the House of Commons and incurring a fine of £500, caused a large amount of interested and friendly comment. The incident is, I suppose, unprecedented in Parliamentary history. Each member of the House incurs this penalty for every vote he gives without taking the oath. Major Astor was not a new member, and was, of course, aware of this rigorous rule. His error was committed in pure accident. Members about to take the oath, and their seats, usually assemble at the end of question time at the Bar of the House, with a supporter on either side. Quite unexpectedly, a division was called on a point of no significance, and Major Astor, forgetting the purpose of the moment, joined a party of friends who passed him on their way to the division lobby. A few minutes later he learned his error too late.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, March 27 (Special).—Goods shipped abroad and then returned to this country cannot be admitted free from customs taxes unless the party bringing the merchandise back into the country is the same party who originally shipped the goods out of the country. This point is emphasized in a lengthy decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers, overruling protests of the Fidelity International Trust Company and the Farm Equipment Company.

These protests were lodged against the action of the collector in imposing duty on the appropriate provisions in the tariff act of 1922 on axes, shovels and similar goods of American manufacture shipped back to this country from France. The goods in question were shipped to France during the war by the Quartermaster's Division of the War Department of the United States. Later they were purchased by the present importers and shipped to this country.

Judge Adamson points out that only if the goods were brought back by the same party could they be admitted duty free. This law was enacted, he further points out, to prevent the American market from being interfered with by permitting a third person to buy abroad at knock-down prices and then ship the goods back to the United States. The law is not intended to protect the manufacturer or producer who has exported the goods.

Veal, imported with the skin attached, is segregable for duty purposes according to a decision by the Customs Board sustained by the Board of United States General Appraisers. The veal and the skins, on entry through the customs, were taxed on the gross weight at the rate of 3 cents a pound under paragraph 701, act of 1922. Judge Waite now finds that the weight of the skins must be separated for duty purposes and permitted free entry under paragraph 1589.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN SUGAR OUTPUT UP

Gain of 20 Per Cent in Harvest Expected, or 200,000 Tons Over Previous Year

LONDON, March 14.—There is every reason to believe that the 1923-24 sugar production in Czechoslovakia will be well above the figures of previous years, for the cultivated area of beet in 1923 had increased by 20 per cent and the harvest has on the whole been satisfactory. The provisional estimate of the sugar production is 950,000 tons of raw sugar.

These figures are not final. At least 500,000 tons of this production must be set aside for the home market. The remainder amounting to 450,000 tons will be exported. In industrial circles the total quantity already sold to other countries has been estimated at about 400,000 tons, or about two-fifths of the entire production.

It is generally believed that next year the area under beet-cultivation will be still further extended. The necessary preparations are being energetically pursued. The efforts of the Czechoslovak Government are crowned with success, Czechoslovakia will soon regain the prominent position which it occupied among sugar-producing countries before the war.

The average harvest of beet sugar after the war was 50 per cent below that of 1912-13. The total amount of sugar produced in the country in the post-war seasons was distributed on the home and foreign markets as follows, in metric tons:

Season	Home Consumption	Exports
1912-13	317,517	160,605
1913-14	330,624	140,516
1914-15	315,239	144,317
1921-22	309,376	376,327
1922-23	351,959	385,161

For the year 1922-23 the countries taking the largest amounts were: Austria, 99,070; Great Britain, 68,000; and Switzerland 56,560. In addition, 100,840 metric tons passed through Hamburg in 1922-23. France, which in 1912-13 took 150,800 metric tons, took only 4260 tons in 1922-23.

THEATER DIVIDEND TO BE RESUMED

TORONTO, March 27.—Announcement was made at the annual meeting of Marcus Loew's Theaters, Ltd., that the company would resume dividends on the preferred stock, initial payment of 14 per cent being made on July 15 to shareholders of record July 1. Dividends were discontinued in 1921.

It was stated that earnings for the current year would be considerably above those of the 1922 period, that practically all liabilities had been cleared off, that necessary provision had been made for taxes and sinking fund and that the company would be in a position to retire a substantial portion of the 8 per cent notes due in 1926.

ADVANCE RUMELY'S YEAR

CHICAGO, March 27.—The annual report of Advance Rumely Company is expected to show earnings about the same as last year, with a 10 per cent increase after all charges, or equal to \$1.10 a share on \$12,500,000 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS

LONDON, March 27.—The offerings at the wool auctions were an interesting 12,903 bales. There was a strong demand from home and continental buyers on the basis of a record. The bulk of the offerings was cleared.

LARGE UNDIVIDED PROFITS BEHIND CENTRAL STOCK

New York Road Earns \$25.50 When Equities in Controlled Lines Are Considered

NEW YORK, March 27.—Taking into consideration New York Central's equities in the undivided earnings of its three subsidiary lines, actual income of the parent company equaled approximately \$25.50 a share for the year 1923, compared with \$12.76 in 1922 and \$11.90 in 1921.

The total net which the parent company might have drawn for dividend purposes was \$68,419,771 in 1923, compared with \$36,594,492 in 1922, an increase of \$31,825,279. Of this increase \$24,704,240 was the gain in the parent company surplus over charges and the other \$6,821,039 was represented by larger equities, namely, in the balance after dividends of Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.

Michigan Central's earnings were considerably larger than in 1922, but it also increased its dividend payments, leaving the balance after dividends not much greater than the year before.

During both the last two years New York Central increased its holdings of Michigan Central stock, so that as of Dec. 31, last, its proportion was 95 per cent, compared with 93.06 per cent a year earlier and 89.77 per cent at end of 1921.

In 1922 Central acquired \$2.36 per cent of Big Four preferred and increased its proportion of the common to 91.21 per cent, ratios not materially increased since.

At the end of 1921 Central held only \$4.34 per cent of \$47,028,700 Big Four common. Its holdings of \$25,855,400 Pittsburgh & Lake Erie stock have been for many years just a few shares over 50 per cent.

Surplus Available

The following shows the annual surplus available for dividends for each of the four companies the last three years, equivalent share earnings on stock and in case of the three controlled roads Central's ownership equity in the final balance over dividends paid. In the case of Big Four, the balance for dividends and share earnings are after allowing for the preferred dividends:

	1923	1922
N Y Central	\$45,339,426	\$20,535,132
A share	18.90	7.70
Michigan Central	14,175,448	12,818,270
Share	68.41	58.41
N Y C equity	9,907,710	9,481,512
Big Four	11,117,429	7,028,911
Share	23.35	15.04
N Y C equity	3,856,862	6,411,069
P & L E	15,170,106	4,332,019
A share	18.29	6.01
N Y C equity	4,785,773	336,725
N Y C balance for dividends	68,419,771	36,594,492
A share	25.50	12.76
Stock owned Dec 31	268,237,375	267,981,915

Stock Increase This Year

Since the close of last year New York Central has increased its stock, standing stock to approximately \$293,000,000, on which last year's surplus and equities are equivalent to \$23.35 a share. This allows nothing for earning power of the \$25,000,000 stock realized from sale of the new stock.

These four roads practically represent the earnings of the system. Rutland last year earned about \$5 a share on its \$355,400 preferred, of which New York Central owns \$2,352,050. The indicated equity here is \$117,000 each for New York Central and New Haven, whose holdings are similar. Indiana Harbor Belt earned last year about 18 per cent on its \$5,000,000 capital, of which New York Central and Michigan Central each own \$1,500,000. Cincinnati Northern, all but a few shares of the \$3,000,000 stock of which is owned by Big Four, earned a surplus of around \$700,000 last year. Undivided earnings of these three roads increase New York Central's equity by about 50 cents a share on its own stock.

GUARANTY FUND TAXES NEBRASKA BANKS SEVERELY

LINCOLN, Neb., March 27 (Special).—Figures of the state guaranty fund commission show it has cost the solvent state banks about 1 per cent of their average deposits for each of the last four years under the enforced guaranty of deposits by state law. This figure will eventually be reduced through the collection of good assets on hand.

Sixty-three state banks have gone out of business in that period; 54 into the hands of receivers, the others consolidating with competitors.

Fourteen millions of deposits were contained in the failed banks; \$6,000,000 was recovered by the sale of assets before any draft was made upon the guaranty fund. The remainder, \$8,000,000 was paid by assessments upon the solvent banks.

Of the \$8,000,000 of assets in the hands of the state guaranty fund commission, which is receiver for all of them, it is estimated that \$3,000,000 will be collected in time.

Several large state banks nationalized during the last year, claiming that the assessments took all of their profits.

EAST ASIATIC CO. REPORTS LARGER EARNINGS IN 1923

COPENHAGEN, March 11 (Special Correspondence).—The large shipping, trading and manufacturing company, the East Asiatic Company, which trades in almost all parts of the world, has had a very successful year during 1923, with a surplus of 22,873,185 kroner, compared with 18,900,000 kroner for 1922. Expenses at the chief office in Copenhagen and the branches abroad amounted to 4,376,818 kroner and resulting to 5,895,480 kroner.

A dividend of 14 per cent has been declared, compared with 12 per cent for the previous year, and 4,390,121 kroner are carried forward.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, March 27.—The Bank of England's weekly return compares as follows:

	Mar. 27, '24	Mar. 29, '23
Circulation	\$12,402,000	\$12,426,000
Public deposits	100,507,000	97,029,000
Private deposits	48,187,000	48,324,000
Govt securities	22,458,000	22,818,000
Reserve	128,105,000	127,506,000
Bank rate, %	12	12

JORDAN MOTOR CAR CO.

In its listing stating, Jordan Motor Car Company reports to the New York Stock Exchange net income after taxes and all charges for year ended Dec. 31, 1923, of \$663,358, equivalent to preferred dividends to \$4.64 a share on 185,000 shares no par value common stock now outstanding. For the two months ended Feb. 29, 1924, profits before taxes were \$49,455.

Greece and Her Problems

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have enjoyed especially your articles in regard to Greece and her problems. One of your issues confirmed the fact

\$35,000,000 Western Electric Company

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Redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole but not in part, upon 60 days notice, on April 1, 1934, or on any interest date thereafter, at the following prices with accrued interest: if on or prior to October 1, 1940, at 105%, and if on or subsequent to April 1, 1941, at par.

The Seaboard National Bank of the City of New York, Trustee

Charles G. Du Bois, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of the Company, has summarized as follows his letter to us stating the particulars in regard to this issue:

The proceeds of these Debentures are to be used to provide funds for the construction of a manufacturing plant at Kearny, New Jersey, and to provide additional working capital for the Company's increasing volume of business.

The growth of the Company's business is indicated by the following figures, showing the sales billed and the net income available for interest charges (before deducting Federal Income and Excess Profits taxes, but after deducting all other expenses and charges, including adequate amounts for depreciation) during the past eight years:

Year ended	Sales Billed	Net Income
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December 31		
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1916	\$106,986,677	\$3,302,298
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1917	150,340,359	4,592,867
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1918	145,226,119	5,681,047
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1919	135,722,489	6,119,210
------	-------------	-----------

1920	206,111,680	8,728,864
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1921	189,764,814	10,436,855
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1922	210,941,004	9,854,258
------	-------------	-----------

1923	255,177,122	11,208,385
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Net income available for interest charges in 1923, as stated above, amounted to more than 6.40 times the annual interest requirement of \$1,750,000 on these Debentures, which will constitute the sole funded debt of the company.

The outstanding junior securities of the Company consist of \$24,679,600 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock and 500,000 shares of Common Stock without par value. Dividends on the Common Stock of the Company and of its predecessor, as outstanding from time to time, have been paid at the rate of not less than \$8 per share annually since 1886, and at the rate of \$10 per share annually since 1917. Based on the present market price for the Preferred Stock, and on a valuation of \$150 per share for the Common Stock and equity of more than \$103,000,000 junior to these Debentures is indicated.

The balance sheet of the Company as of March 1, 1924, after giving effect to this financing, shows net assets, after deducting all liabilities except these Debentures, in excess of \$145,000,000, of which over \$105,000,000 consist of net working assets.

The Indenture under which these Debentures are to be issued is to contain a covenant that the Company will not hereafter mortgage or pledge any of its property without securing these Debentures equally and ratably with any other indebtedness secured by such mortgage.

THE ABOVE DEBENTURES ARE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION, SUBJECT TO ISSUE AS PLANNED, AND TO APPROVAL BY COUNSEL OF THE LEGALITY, AT 96½% AND ACCRUED INTEREST, TO YIELD OVER 5.25%.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, March 27, 1924. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for. The amount due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York funds, the date of payment to be specified in the notices of allotment, against delivery of interim receipts or temporary Debentures, exchangeable for definitive debentures when prepared.

J. P. MORGAN & CO. KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, New York GUARANTY COMPANY OF NEW YORK

HARRIS, FORBES & CO., LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.

March 27, 1924

Letter to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Molech of Medical Research

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your reports of the recent attempts to inoculate numerous children with various toxins make one wonder whether we have yet learned anything from past history.

The laws of the ancient religions demanded the sacrifice of animals in propitiation of their deities, but at least the sufferings of these poor beasts were soon finished. Today animals offered on the altars of medical schools are not only slain, but are tortured beyond imagination for hours, days, or even weeks. True, it is done in the name of "public protection," but were not the ancient priests just as sincere in their beliefs that they were protecting their nations from evils as real to them as disease is to most people today?

The ancient Hebrew law, which we as a race accept as the forerunner of our Christian codes, distinctly forbade parents to "let any of thy seed pass through the fire to Molech" (Lev. 18:21); yet today in authority demand that not their own, but other people's, children shall pass through the fires of experimentation to the Molech of medical research. There again in the old days their sufferings were short, while today these innocent little ones must suffer for days or weeks, if not for years, at the whim of any new medical theory which may find acceptance among the mysteries of the cult of medicine.

When will the nations realize that this sort of thing is not public protection, but rather a treacherous form of human vivisection? Is it not bad enough that the animals should be thus tortured for theories which have not been proved effective, but must our children also now be given over to this most tyrannous of modern fetichisms?

JOHN L. BURTT, B. Sc.

Smithers, B. C.

MARLAND OIL CO. INCOME DECLINES

The income account of Marland Oil Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, compares:

	1923	1922
--	------	------

Gross	\$37,937,409	\$17,511,343
-------	--------------	--------------

Oper exps, etc.	31,029,370	9,848,359
-----------------	------------	-----------

Net	6,908,039	7,662,984
-----	-----------	-----------

Total income	8,897,783	8,098,124
--------------	-----------	-----------

Interest, etc.	1,418,522	896,888
----------------	-----------	---------

Depreciation	2,884,129	2,058,611
--------------	-----------	-----------

Net income	1,725,000	4,180,600
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*Includes \$5,000,000 in dividends received from the Comar Oil Company, and operating expenses include purchase by Marland Oil Company's subsidiaries of Comar Oil Company's production at market price.

The balance sheet of the Marland Oil Company as of Dec. 31, 1923, shows current assets of \$14,707,248, against which are current liabilities of \$5,785,874, leaving a working capital of \$8,921,374. This compares with working capital of \$6,559,592 in 1922 and \$4,398,767 in 1921.

THE WESTERN BANK & TRUST CO. CINCINNATI, OHIO

58 and 58 safety

Not a single dollar has ever been lost to a savings depositor in any company organized under these Ohio Laws.

Interest paid from date of deposit to date of withdrawal. Send for financial statement.

The Citizens Savings Association Under State Supervision Keith Building Cleveland, O.

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on improved real estate in Detroit and other Michigan cities are secure investments, presented by a house of financial strength and flawless integrity.

Ask us for particulars of issues.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE BOND CO., LTD.

HOWARD C. WADE, President

312 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Michigan

BANK BY MAIL

4% INTEREST ON SAVINGS

Bonds Bought and Sold

The Western Bank & Trust Co. CINCINNATI, OHIO

INVENTORS

Who desire largest profit for their ideas and inventions, write to us for our book "Patent Your Invention" and we will tell you how to do it.

Our book "Patent Your Invention" is the only one of its kind. It is the only one that tells you how to do it.

Write to us for our book "Patent Your Invention" and we will

WESTERN UNION REPORTS PROFITS OF \$13.64 A SHARE

Earnings Compare With \$13.18
in 1922—Property Values
Increased \$13,416,407

The Western Union Telegraph Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, net profits of \$13,608,904 after all charges and taxes, equal to \$13.64 a share on the \$99,786,726 stock. This compares with 1922 net of \$13,158,180, equal to \$13.18 a share on an equal amount of stock; 1921 net of \$9,833,903, equal to \$9.85 a share, and the 1920 net of \$12,785,722 equal to \$12.81 a share.

The income account compares:

1923	1922
Gr op revs	\$111,733,580
Oper exps	\$108,447,178
Balance	14,000,444
Other inc	1,889,910
Total inc	15,915,736
Interest	2,306,850
Net inc	13,608,904
Approp for	2,000,000
Dividends	6,842,798
Surp for	4,766,106
Prev surp	46,854,833
Adju	334,080
Total surp	51,814,706

As of Dec. 31, 1923, current assets totaled \$38,256,225 and current liabilities \$14,254,758, which compares with current assets of \$34,079,246 and current liabilities of \$14,079,246, net working capital of \$19,999,977.

President's Remarks
President Newcomb Carlton says in part:

Improvements and additions to the property during 1923 increased its book value by \$13,416,407, the largest amount ever added in any one year.

At the close of the year the Western Union System consisted of 214,518 miles of poles; 1,238,533 miles of wire, about equally distributed between iron and copper; 234,135 miles of land line cables; 23,282 nautical miles of ocean cables; and 21,678 telegraph offices.

Marketable securities, totaling about \$6,000,000, were sold to provide needed funds for extensions and additions to the property.

Federal income taxes for the years 1917, 1918, and 1919, in dispute for over two years, were finally settled in 1923. British taxes since 1914 are still in dispute, although substantial payments on account have been made in 1923.

Important land line reconstruction projects, initiated in 1923, are still in progress and the cost of the property displaced will be charged against the depreciation reserve during 1924. The reserve of \$2,000,000, set aside in 1922 for ocean cable developments, was augmented in 1923 by an appropriation of like amount.

The net operating return from land line operations was, for the year 1923, 6.7 per cent of the book value of the land line property; the average for the past 10 years was 5.9 per cent.

Transatlantic cable rates were reduced about 20 per cent in April 1923, in spite of which, cable system revenues for 1923 declined less than 10 per cent, as compared with 1922.

Loss on Government Business
The employees' income participation plan, inaugurated in 1920, and in effect during subsequent years, has paid about \$6,300,000 to employees.

Land line and cable messages were handled for the Government by the company in 1923 at \$749,000 less than the cost of operation and \$254,000 less than the cost of maintenance. Business would have yielded at commercial rates. The burden still bears heavily on the company's earnings. Renewed efforts to obtain an increase in the Government rate were made in 1923, and the matter is now before the Postmaster-General.

At the close of 1923 there were 26,276 shareholders, an increase of 457 more than last year; of the total number, 24,554 held 100 shares or more and of these 18,960 held 25 shares or less.

In April last the transatlantic radio rates were generally raised and the corresponding cable rates reduced. The elimination of the rate differential, on the basis of which radio traffic had been developed, resulted in immediate and sustained additions to Western Union cable business. The effect of wireless competition upon ocean cable traffic has been closely observed for several years. It is expected that wireless cables can be assured efficient land line connection, as for example in Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, The Netherlands, and Belgium, the cables will hold the business as against wireless competition.

CONNECTICUT MILLS
REPORT SHOWS LESS
EARNINGS FOR 1923

Connecticut Mills, manufacturers of tire fabric, reports for the year ended Jan. 6, 1924, net earnings after depreciation and other charges, of \$201,908, compared with \$226,084 in the previous year and a deficit of more than \$1,000,000 in 1921.

From 1923 earnings, Connecticut Mills paid accrued dividends totaling \$99,435 on the preferred stock, and \$235,170 on the second preferred shares amounts to \$235,170.

During the year the subordinated notes of R. J. Caldwell and Company, Inc., were reduced from \$260,075 to \$150,000. This is now the only note indebtedness. The balance sheet of Jan. 6 shows current assets of \$1,801,853, against current liabilities of \$166,892. The claim for back taxes against which a reserve of \$100,000 is set up has been settled for \$16,727.

TO CHALLENGE NEW HAVEN
The Boston Protective Association, of which Edward F. Brown is president and Edmund D. Codman is secretary, has sent a letter to the road's stockholders asking for their support in the matter of protest for challenging the legal right of the New York & New Haven Railroad to vote any of its Boston & Maine stock at the annual meeting in April. The association is particularly desirous of disqualifying Walter C. Baylies and Louis K. Liggett as directors, who are designated as "picked sentinels of the New Haven."

READING COMPANY MAKES FAVORABLE FEBRUARY SHOWING

The February statement of the operations of the Reading Company makes a favorable comparison with January, although both gross and net earnings show a decrease as compared with a year ago.

The operating ratio in February was 76.3 per cent, compared with 82.5 per cent in January. In December, 1923, the last month of operation of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, the operating ratio was 83.5 per cent, the high mark for the year, due to the heavy operations for maintenance. The average for the year 1923 was 75.1 per cent. The present statement of Reading Company represents a merger of the former railway company and 12 subsidiary railroads.

Gross earnings of the Reading Company in February were \$7,789,064, compared with \$7,625,519 in January, but operating expenses were reduced, being \$6,942,910, compared with \$6,801,140, with the result that net railway operating income was \$1,601,695, compared with \$1,110,828 in January.

For the two months net railway operating income totals \$2,712,521, a decrease of \$2,030,378 from 1923. The decrease in net was due to the falling off of \$2,140,488 in gross, principally freight, while maintenance expenditures were \$663,792 higher than in the first two months of 1923, so that operating expenses showed a decrease of only \$108,721.

**WESTERN ELECTRIC
HAS RECORD YEAR**

Sales and Net Earnings in 1923
Largest in History—Financial Position Good

The year 1923 was a record for Western Electric Company, both in point of sales and earnings. Net profits last year were \$3,919,513, after charges and federal taxes, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$14.38 a share on 500,000 shares of no par common, compared with \$5,331,793 or \$9.29 a share in 1922.

Of the common, 98 per cent is owned by American Telephone & Telegraph Company, on which dividends of \$10 are paid. There is \$24,679,600 7 per cent cumulative preferred owned by 8717 shareholders, with an average holding of 28 shares.

Sales totaled \$255,177,000, which was considerably larger than estimated at the beginning of 1923, and an increase of \$44,238,000 over 1922.

Of \$255,177,000 sales in 1923 Bell Telephone companies took \$185,969,000, an increase of 17 per cent over their business with Western Electric a year ago.

Prices on telephone apparatus as a whole were not substantially changed in 1923, although raw material costs with few exceptions advanced. Wages were generally increased last year.

The increase in the number of employees of Western Electric indicates the rapid expansion of its business. There are approximately \$4,000 employed, compared with \$7,584 in 1919.

The company ended last year with \$127,351,587 current assets and \$54,417,947 current liabilities, a ratio of better than 2 to 1. Indicated working capital was \$62,933,640.

The book value of the 500,000 no-par common is \$7,123,767, and there is \$24,679,600 preferred, a total capitalization of \$31,803,367, or \$63.61 per share, approximately \$1.25 of current assets for every \$1 of capital.

The 1923 financial requirements were met by increasing general bills payable from \$12,000,000 at the beginning of the year to \$36,000,000 at the close of 1923. This total, together with \$708,689 of trade acceptances, represented the interest-bearing obligations at the close of the year.

The company had \$12,053,342 cash Dec. 31, compared with \$11,008,589 the previous year. In 1923, it paid \$7,525,257 in 1920. With the increase in business, together with new building necessities incident to the expansion, increases were noted in real estate, buildings and equipment. Adequate depreciation was allowed.

The company enjoyed considerable radio equipment business. It has developed receiving equipment of the type required for proper reception of quality transmitted by the improved broadcasting equipment it had produced.

DIVIDENDS
Massachusetts Gas subsidiary dividends declared payable March 21 to stock of record March 15 as follows: Boston Consolidated Gas Company, 2 per cent; Citizens Light Company, 2 per cent; New England Fuel Transportation, 1 per cent; New England Coal & Coke Company, 6 per cent.

Oil Company preferred dividend of \$1.875 is payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

Washington Water Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 a share, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

Dietzgen Products declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on 8 per cent preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Illinois Brick Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

CENTRAL TEXAS PUSHING COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

Business Men and Farmers Backing Several New Manufacturing Projects

AUSTIN, Tex., March 27 (Special)—Sustained cotton mill development throughout central Texas is the vision of W. Williams, an official of the Planters and Merchants Textile Mill Company of New Braunfels, Tex. The 3000 merchants and farmers of central Texas who financed the \$500,000 cotton mill at New Braunfels are planning with the help of other merchants and farmers to erect two other 10,000 spindle units according to Mr. Williams, who said that San Antonio has been selected as the site for the next unit.

S. M. Ransopher, president of the Planters and Merchants Textile Mill Company, is a leading financial figure in New York for the San Antonio mill. Mr. Williams said, adding:

"I believe the time not far distant when Texas will be a leading cotton textile manufacturing State. Unlimited raw material, abundant water power, high-class, though reasonable labor—all these factors are in hand in central Texas. People of Texas are realizing how abundant it is for them to ship their cotton to other states and to foreign countries for manufacture, when their own State offers every facility for the cheap manufacture of cotton goods. Cotton mills brought unprecedented prosperity to the Carolinas, and the mills will do the same for Texas."

Sixty miles west of Austin, at Marble Falls, another big cotton textile project is in the formative stage. The Marble Falls Textile Company, a Delaware corporation, with its stock largely subscribed by Texans, purchased for a consideration of \$200,000 a mill site of 16½ acres, together with a two-story, stone building, 100x200 feet.

Permit to sell \$653,150 worth of stock in the enterprise has been granted the Marble Falls Textile Company. Approximately \$180,000 worth of stock in the concern has already been subscribed.

Included in the purchase were power rights on the Colorado River, which flows by the site. A 3000-horsepower, 41 feet supplies an abundance of water power; however, the company will heighten the dam near the building that will house the textile mill, only slight remodeling will have to be done on the big building just acquired. S. H. Merrill Company of Boston, Mass., textile engineers, recently appraised the newly acquired holdings of the Marble Falls Company at \$304,000.

RAILWAY EARNINGS
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

1924	1923
Operating revenue	\$52,778,147
Net operating income	\$1,101,443
Operating expenses	\$51,676,704
Net income	\$1,101,443
Operating revenue	\$51,676,704
Net operating income	\$1,101,443
Operating expenses	\$50,575,261
Net income	\$1,101,443

C. C. & ST. LOUIS
February: 1924 1923
Operating revenue \$4,002,388 \$7,091,131
Net operating income 1,121,766 999,748
Operating expenses 2,880,622 6,091,383
Net income 1,121,766 999,748

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
February: 1924 1923
Operating revenue \$2,023,299 \$2,042,912
Net operating income 368,890 1,143,401
Operating expenses 1,654,409 938,511
Net income 368,890 1,143,401

NEW YORK CENTRAL
February: 1924 1923
Operating revenue \$29,512,512 \$28,705,705
Net operating income 4,257,523 3,999,598
Operating expenses 25,254,989 24,706,107
Net income 4,257,523 3,999,598

BOSTON & MAINE
February: 1924 1923
Operating revenue \$6,201,900 \$6,351,099
Net operating income 1,081,287 1,300,732
Operating expenses 5,120,613 5,050,367
Net income 1,081,287 1,300,732

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN
February: 1924 1923
Operating revenue \$2,184,754 \$2,327,823
Net operating income 241,113 74,083
Operating expenses 1,943,641 2,253,740
Net income 241,113 74,083

ATLANTIC SYSTEM
February: 1924 1923
Operating revenue \$17,546,115 \$16,394,315
Net operating income 2,851,883 2,924,147
Operating expenses 14,694,232 13,470,168
Net income 2,851,883 2,924,147

RUTLAND R.R.
February: 1924 1923
Operating revenue \$950,782 \$944,484
Net operating income 40,564 32,866
Operating expenses 910,218 911,618
Net income 40,564 32,866

BALTIMORE & OHIO
February: 1924 1923
Operating revenue \$18,497,990 \$18,582,292
Net operating income 3,547,728 3,524,262
Operating expenses 14,950,262 15,058,030
Net income 3,547,728 3,524,262

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN
February: 1924 1923
Operating revenue \$915,587 \$846,128
Net operating income 1,805,589 1,806,198
Operating expenses 730,539 730,539
Net income 1,805,589 1,806,198

WESTERN MARYLAND
February: 1924 1923
Operating revenue \$1,121,766 \$1,101,443
Net operating income 342,632 335,571
Operating expenses 779,134 765,872
Net income 342,632 335,571

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD
February: 1924 1923
Operating revenue \$9,890,000 \$9,274,493
Net operating income 1,939,817 1,068,093
Operating expenses 7,950,183 8,206,400
Net income 1,939,817 1,068,093

BUSINESS MACHINE EARNINGS
International Business Machine Corporation reports a net of \$1,941,375, after charges, depreciation and taxes, for 1923, equal to \$1.01 a share on the 192,150 shares of no-par stock, compared with \$1,421,515 a share on the outstanding 131,035 shares of no-par stock in 1922.

DIAMOND MATCH EARNINGS
Diamond Match Company reports net income of \$1,020,320 for 1923, equal to 10.20 per cent a share on \$10,000,000 outstanding common stock, compared with \$1,099,475 or 10.99 per cent a share in 1922. Surplus after dividends totaled \$45,112, compared with \$45,245.

STABILIZED INVESTMENTS Protected for Many Years

When an investor buys a First Mortgage bond through us, he knows:

- (1) That he is investing his funds through an old, firmly established and responsible house.
- (2) That our senior officers, who negotiate all our offerings, have had experience in Real Estate dealings, building and mortgage negotiations for nearly half a century.
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- (4) That the American Bond & Mortgage Company has been in successful operation for nearly a quarter of a century.

FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS
every dollar that has become due on the First Mortgage Building Bonds sold by this company has been paid to investors.

Now is the time to invest your funds when it is possible to get such thoroughly protected First Mortgage security and an interest yield of 6½%

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Capital and Surplus over \$4,500,000

AN OLD RESPONSIBLE HOUSE

BUSINESS FACTORS ARE FAVORABLE

Normal Production and Distribution Indicated by Spring Demands

NEW YORK, March 27—Bankers and industrial executives are anything but pessimistic as regards the outlook for business. In fact, one finds the majority of leaders highly optimistic.

They admit that happenings at Washington may have prompted extreme caution among the more timid, but do not attach much significance to developments or near developments at the Capital.

The real effect of the startling "disclosures," they say, is visible only in the stock market. Bankers believe the stock market has ceased to be the business barometer it was in previous years. Rather, they are of the opinion that the stock market trend, always sensitive to various happenings and rumors, has affected business, or at least caused some business men to weigh the future with concern.

Favorable Factors
However, early spring business demands indicate a normal production and distribution. The business situation may be summarized as follows:
1. Abundance of credit.
2. Demand for commercial money.
3. Sales of small order houses heavy.
4. Activity in building and construction.

5. Iron and steel operations above 90 per cent.
6. Automobile production large.
7. No excessive inventories.
8. Gain in French franc.
9. Likelihood of acceptance of Dawes Export Committee.
10. No excessive unemployment.
11. Enormous gold holdings.
12. Adjustment of agricultural problems.

13. Ready absorption of new investment securities.
14. Expected tax reduction.
15. Money Ease Misconstrued.

Recently, Wall Street witnessed a period of extremely easy money rates. While it has been pointed out repeatedly that Wall Street money quotations were only temporary, and the aftermath of Treasury operations in the money market around the middle of the month, pessimists seized upon this development to spread stories to the effect that business was backing up.

Bankers are inclined to attribute the recent back-up in the stock market to the spread of such stories, together with activities of senators and politicians in an attempt to besmirch the names of business men and federal executives.

Despite all such bearish propaganda, bankers and business men prefer to look at the industrial situation from all angles. Such a study seems to spell progress and prosperity.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER INCOME
Remington Typewriter net income of \$1,020,320 for 1923, equal to 10.20 per cent a share on \$10,000,000 outstanding common stock, compared with \$1,099,475 or 10.99 per cent a share in 1922. Surplus after dividends totaled \$45,112, compared with \$45,245.

CANADA CONSOLIDATED YEAR
The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, net income of \$1,041,460 or \$1.04 a share on the 421,348 shares (par value \$25) capital stock outstanding, as compared with net income of \$975,445 or \$2.36 a share on the outstanding capital stock in 1922.

STANDARD SKEW GAINS
The Standard Screw Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, net income of \$434,504, after depreciation and taxes, equal after preferred dividends to \$4.46 a share on the \$6,840,000 common stock outstanding as compared with net income of \$336,465, or \$3.14 a share on the same amount of common stock outstanding in 1922.

WESTERN ELECTRIC BONDS SOLD
NEW YORK, March 27.—J. P. Morgan Company announces that the offering of \$55,000,000 Western Electric Company 20-year 6 per cent gold bonds has been closed.

CLEVELAND for Your Branch Plant

FIRMS considering Cleveland as the location for a factory branch, will be interested in a 20-acre tract in the heart of Cleveland's eastern industrial district, offered by The Austin Company for immediate sale.

Nearly 20 factories in the vicinity—a number of them owned by firms of national importance.

The location offers these outstanding advantages:—

Populous residence district and ample labor supply within easy traveling distance.

City street car service past the site.

Direct switch into the property from main trunk line, connecting with all railroads entering Cleveland.

The services of the Austin organization, if desired, in designing, building and equipping the new plant.

Assistance to responsible firms in financing the construction and equipment of a plant on the property.

Cleveland's importance as a manufacturing, marketing and shipping center is already appreciated and is growing.

You perhaps have been planning to locate a branch plant in Cleveland, or to move here. The opportunity to secure such a site as the above will probably not be duplicated when this tract is sold.

Phone, wire or write for full particulars now.

THE AUSTIN COMPANY
16112 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

Selected Bonds

FINANCIAL and business conditions at home and abroad are bringing forward unusual opportunities for investors who use discretion in buying bonds.

The results of careful study by our Investment Department have been condensed into a list of concrete suggestions, uniting soundness, diversification and good yield.

Details will be sent on request.

Tobey & Kirk
Established 1873
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
25 Broad Street, New York
Cleveland—Akron—New Haven

THOMAS G. PLANT COMPANY REPORTS LARGER EARNINGS

In the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, the Thomas G. Plant Company earned after charges \$211,646, or 9.1 per cent on the \$2,321,400 of first preferred stock previously held. This compares with earnings of \$186,003, or 7.9 per cent on the first preferred in 1922.

Those ships of \$350 tons each, became the property of the company because of the failure of prospective purchasers to consummate the transaction after the vessels were completed.

Submarine Contracts Expected
The New London plant was engaged in 1923 in the completion of the S-type of submarines for the United States Navy. No new contracts were closed last year for the construction of submarines.

Negotiations have been under way for some time with a number of foreign countries for submarines, but owing to the general financial unsettlement, no orders have been received. Indications are that several countries will place orders for submarines as soon as funds can be obtained, and it is believed that Submarine Boat will get its fair share of such work.

Operation of the company's fleet of barges and Diesel towboats on the Erie Bay Canal last year was profitable and a greater tonnage was carried than during the 1922 season, but at a less rate a ton. This traffic is growing steadily and a fair profit is expected.

Prospects for 1924 for the motor boat plant at Bayonne are bright, special orders now being in view which should result in a large volume of work. Last year business was the largest in any one year except those in which war orders were received.

Electric Plant Busy
The Electro-Dynamic Company plant at Bayonne handled a substantial amount of commercial business in 1923 at a fair profit. This plant was designed primarily for the building of electric machinery for use in submarines, but owing to the lack of such construction in the last two or three years it became necessary to design and construct a line of electrical machinery for commercial purposes, both direct and alternating current, and orders in this line have been growing steadily.

With the amount of commercial business booked at the present time, the obtaining of substantial orders for submarine construction would enable the running of the Bayonne plant at full capacity.

Everything considered, Submarine Boat is in much better condition than for some time past. President H. R. Carre is of the belief that the present year will see a substantial improvement in the company's affairs. The expected increase in submarine construction and the more hopeful outlook for shipping should be reflected in better earnings in 1924 than during the last year.

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agaricus bisporus* spores on the growth of *Agaricus bisporus* on the substrate.

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Petrarch's Solitude at Vauchuse

SUPERFICIALLY considered, the life of Francis Petrarch seems entirely composed of wide-ranging, never-resting, multifarious external activity. He was both lawyer and churchman, councillor and friend to kings and popes and revolutionaries, one of the earliest of amateur travelers, orator, scholar, book-collector, master of Latin prose, and the foremost poet of his time whether in vernacular or Latin verse. He lived in a dozen crowded and noisy medieval cities and had a host of friends in each. He lived many years as the guest of some of the least reputable Italian tyrants, in courts that were honeycombed with crime and intrigue. Yet with all this he managed somehow to be first of all a humanist, the foremost rediscoverer of the ancient world and the father of the renaissance. Truly, this Petrarch must have been one of the "sons of Martha." Scanning the amazing record of his interests, deeds, and writings, one asks inevitably whether he ever found time for that self-knowledge and self-mastery, seldom attained except in the quiet, by which a man's intrinsic worth is determined.

The career of Petrarch's great English contemporary, Chaucer—ambassador, courtier, business man, and poet—is just such another record of ceaseless activity, and Chaucer, we may perhaps admit, for all his splendid gifts, is vivacious and brilliant rather than profound. He has a quick and eager eye for all the colorful pageant of the life about him. He sees clearly and renders faithfully all the outer shows of things—nay, he sees at times almost to the depths of human motives, and he can startle, sometimes, with a cry of inspiration things that slumber in us on the very edge of silence; yet it is no reason for one who has loved him these twenty years to say that he never uncovers for us, as Dante and Shakespeare and Virgil do, anything quite fundamental and ultimate in others or in himself. He had lived too much on the surface of things to be a poet of the deep.

Now it is the clearest evidence of Petrarch's true greatness that he did not entirely succumb to the siren call of an outer world far more seductive than that which Chaucer knew, but found for himself a place of quiet where his thought could deepen and mature—Vauchuse. To all his other occupations we must add one more, the most exacting of all—that of the hermit. Here in this green, closed valley, beside the rushing of the River Sorgue which sprang full-grown from the mountain's side at his very door, he stepped aside from the world,

wrapped the silences about him, and sat him down to meditation and recollection. We do not need his repeated assurances to understand that the seven years he spent there were the best years he ever had. He was accustomed to say that all of his important writings were planned or begun or ended at Vauchuse. The friendly mountains—which he was perhaps the first of all men to love as the modern world loves them—stood up about him as a rampart against the cities of the plain, shutting him in with his thoughts, his memories, and his books. He shook the dust of Avignon from his feet for the same reasons that actuated Thoreau in leaving Concord just five hundred years later. He went to the source of the Sorgue as Thoreau went to Walden Pond because he had important business to transact for humanity. When we remember that, apart from

succeeded in shaping his solitude upon an ancient model, for he took as his motto and lived up to that famous sentence of Scipio Africanus which has done duty hundreds of times before and since—"Never less idle than when at leisure, never less lonely than when alone."

In this book on solitude we find a noble passage which sums up the motive of Petrarch's life-long labor in humanistic studies and also the motives which drew him into solitude: "To read what the first men wrote, to write what the last men shall read, to show a grateful spirit at least towards our descendants since we cannot show it towards our ancestors from whom we received the blessings of letters; to renew for posterity, as far as we are able, the names of those ancients which are forgotten or unknown, sending them on for the veneration of our great-grandsons, who will carry them in their bosoms or as a sweet morsel in the mouth."

Friendship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
A white stretch of sand, pines, marsh and stream.
The sky and the changeable ocean.
A lighthouse high, a bird in flight;
A fisherman's boat with sails set bright.
Steadily coming homeward;
The lapping of wavelets,
The silence of night.

A star in the dark;
As if lit by its spark
Another shines bright, and still others
Until all the heaven is a light.
No longer is it night.

A friend's kind smile,
A clasp of the hand,
The print of footsteps
On the wet sand.
The tide, creeping onward,
Sand—footprints effaced—
Yet the beauty of that friendly heart
Can never be erased.

Feodore M. Nicholls.

that a mound or so might have improved it; and also that if the land had been a little more separated from the sea, and the town and the tide had not been quite so much mixed up, like toast and water, it would have been nicer." This improvement Peggotty rejected "with greater emphasis than usual." Indeed, Dickens was really much taken with Yarmouth. In 1848 he made his first visit, and immediately determined to make it the scene of a story; he wrote to John Forster: "Yarmouth, sir, is the strangest place in the wide world."

The inn where David waited for the coach has been identified with the "Crown and Anchor," on Hall Quay. Here it was that he procured a sheet of paper and an inkstand and wrote the note to Peggotty:

My Dear Peggotty, I have come here safe. Barkis is willing. My love to mamma. Yours affectionately, F. S. He says he particularly wants you to know Barkis is willing.—Frank V. Morley, in "Travels in East Anglia."



Floda Girls Going to Church

Photograph by Gerda Söderlund, Leksand

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the forms of verse and poetic diction which he imposed upon all later literature, his influence was exerted chiefly in turning the stream of poetry inward, making our modern song more and more a colloquy of the poet with his own inner self, we get some conception of what we all owe to Vauchuse.

Scores of passages in the great and noble body of Petrarch's Latin correspondence reveal the man's deep love of seclusion, but he gives full expression to his thought on the subject in his book "On the Solitary Life," which is upon the whole the most satisfactory monument of his genius. Very long and intricate, never translated into English, and existing only in corrupt texts which are hard to come at, this book is known today only to a few enthusiasts, and yet it is the most complete picture we have of a man who recorded himself with wonderful fidelity. When one considers the richness of its materials, the wide range of its learning, and the frequent beauty of its style, he can think of no fitting adjective to apply to the work other than the word "majestic." Petrarch drew a dragnet through ancient and medieval literatures to get the matter of this book, and he put together what he found with a skill which no prose writer had equaled since Cicero laid down his pen. Here is the new-found veneration for the grandeur that was Rome, and much astonishingly modern rationalization of Greek myth. Here are many premonitory rumblings of the Protestant Reformation, vivid pictures of medieval life in hut and castle, laments for the recent failure of the Crusades, and over it all the brooding thought of a most complex, brilliant, widely-accomplished man. One never forgets the ejaculation of that thanksgiving with which Dryden picked up Chaucer's Canterbury Tales—"Here is God's plenty!" So one may say of this almost forgotten masterpiece of Petrarch's. It is a rich and various, an oceanic book.

Among other matters which are possibly of more importance, one finds in this book, despite its early date, a well-nigh complete analysis and discussion of the whole history of solitude in all its thousand and one ramifications. Petrarch distinguishes as sharply as a modern student could do the three main types of solitude: that of space, that of time, and that of thought. He knows the motives which actuate the Buddhist visionary, the Christian hermit of the Thebaid, the retired Greek or Roman scholar, the medieval ascetic, the mystic worshipper of nature. His own solitude, however, was of a more modern sort, although he did not clearly see this. It was aesthetic, literary, and not a little egotistic—which is to say that it is hard to distinguish from the solitude of Rousseau and not very different from that of Thoreau. In this book, therefore, he records the past, but he foretells the future, exemplifying in his own person a type of feeling which was really unknown to that ancient world which he so deeply loved and so eagerly strove to imitate in one respect, however, he did

The Sea's Call

"The heave of a deck and a wide blue track
That rises to meet the sky,
The belching of smoke from her funnels black
And spray that is leaping high."

So calls the sea. Always and ever it calls. Somewhere, hidden among my many forebears, is a sea rover, a rover who followed the call of his will from sea to sea, from hemisphere to hemisphere. His trails crisscrossed the oceans from the Indies to the Caribbees, from Pole to Pole. His was the wander lure, and as it called him, so it calls me. He knew the scent of the warm salt wind, bringing with it faint spices of strange ports; familiar to him was the picture of palm trees black against a red-gold sky. By what means he made his ways I know not, whether by high-pooped galleon, now clumsily breasting a western ocean gale, now gliding gently before a southern "trade" breeze, or by yacht-lined clipper, with slender spars and pile of other than the word "majestic." Petrarch drew a dragnet through ancient and medieval literatures to get the matter of this book, and he put together what he found with a skill which no prose writer had equaled since Cicero laid down his pen. Here is the new-found veneration for the grandeur that was Rome, and much astonishingly modern rationalization of Greek myth. Here are many premonitory rumblings of the Protestant Reformation, vivid pictures of medieval life in hut and castle, laments for the recent failure of the Crusades, and over it all the brooding thought of a most complex, brilliant, widely-accomplished man. One never forgets the ejaculation of that thanksgiving with which Dryden picked up Chaucer's Canterbury Tales—"Here is God's plenty!" So one may say of this almost forgotten masterpiece of Petrarch's. It is a rich and various, an oceanic book.

"Around the world, around the world,
On all the seas that bound the world."
It is the cry of kind to kind, the call which sung in the breezes of the Mediterranean as they filled the sails of the Phoenician galleys, which held Columbus to his high purpose, which gathered the fleets of Drake. It has sounded in the gales of the "Roaring Forties," it has claimed men for its own along the Yukon and along the Nile.

Hold, if you will, that romance has fled the sea. But as long as the ships of men, triple-screwed, drive through blue water; as long as the trade winds rustle the palm trees and the white horses ride the ocean in winter gales, so long will the sea call its children. For the heritage of the sea is as the sea itself, everlasting and immutable as the ebb and flow of the tides. Far from the ocean, its sight and its smell held from me by mountain and prairie, I hear but a faint whisper, and the flame of my desire wanes to a smouldering spark. But as the sweep of blue unfolds itself once more to my eyes, and I see a ship faring forth, the call becomes part of the wind which clamors in my ears, the wind which fans the smouldering spark to a flame, consuming all but the desire to respond, to yield to my heritage, the call of the sea.

Hope

The trees are heavy with thick-falling snow—
How can the nightingale still triumph so?
She sees, in her impassioned carolling,
The trees thick-hung with blossoms of the Spring.
The ground all strewn with plum-flowers in the Spring.
—Priest's Secret. Trans. from the Japanese by C. H. Page.

Dalecarlia

Dalecarlia is the only province in Sweden where the inhabitants still wear national costumes. These are of as many various types as there are parishes—each kind manifesting the typical traits of nature belonging to the parish. These characteristics can be followed not only in the costume but also through all the different forms of handicraft as weaving, lacemaking, wrought iron-work and so forth. Each parish has its own patterns, scheme of color and way of wearing things. Most of these patterns are extremely old, carried down from father to son, from mother to daughter.

It becomes a study of great interest to learn how all these different styles have been influenced by the surrounding nature. For instance, in a place called Nas, where the landscape has a more serious character, the color-scheme in dress and tapestries is much more subdued than in the costumes and fabrics made and worn in the parishes round Lake Siljan, in the middle of Dalecarlia, where the country puts on a most gorgeous appearance. The background is built out of the bluest of hills, the lake is a perfect mirror for the clearest of skies, the shores and hillsides are draped in dark forests of pine intermingled with the light green tresses of birchleaf—and here and there dotted with villages, mostly composed of houses painted bright red with white corners. Here the people dress in bright, clear and distinct colors.

The parish of Floda spreads its dominion along a quiet piece of the great Dalariver. Green fields, flowery waysides, small villages basking in the sun, tiny laughing lakes with a wreath of young birch trees round the borders and fragrant, mossy woods, make the background here to perhaps the most picturesque of all the types of costumes in Dalecarlia. A group of girls in Floda costumes may be equalled to a bright nosegay. The skirts all have borders of hand embroidery round the hem, worked as a chain of flowers in brightly colored yarn. In winter a scarlet jacket, covered all over with a pattern of flowers in all colors—likewise hand embroidered—is worn over the white blouse, and the sunbonnet is exchanged for a tight fitting, flowery cap.

Barkis

There is still a Yarmouth carrier at Blundstone, though his name is not now Barkis. From the moment of hearing of him my thoughts naturally wandered with "the laziest horse in the world," with "many deviations up and down lanes," towards the town which plays such a part in David's life. "It looked," he continues, "rather spongy and soppy. I thought, as I carried my eye over the great dull waste that lay across the river; and I could not help wondering, if the worthy book said how any part of it came to be so flat. But I reflected that Yarmouth might be situated at one of the poles, which would account for it."

"As we drew a little nearer," David goes on, "and saw the whole adjacent prospect lying a straight low line under the sky, I hinted to Peggotty

Scotty—A Character Sketch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My Scotty's full of dignity—
As well befits a Scot, you see!
He is aloof and stern and cold—
All Scottish traits, so I've been told.
Sometimes I think that I surprise
A look of pain deep in his eyes,
But he will never let me know
That he is grieved to see me go!

When I come home to him at night,
He is punctiliously polite;
He waits for me beside the gate
Indifferent, casual, sedate—
He's very much too proud and grand
To wag his tail or lick my hand.
He seems to say, "Well, there you are!"
His manner distant as a star!

He will not tell me that he loves me
Or let me know that he approves me!

But once, when I had been away
So long he thought I'd gone to stay,
Quite far away he heard my feet,
And he came bounding down the street;
He leapt and pawed and licked my hand,

For once forgetting to be grand.
But soon he stopped—'twas very plain
That he became a Scot again!

Resuming his Scotch dignity,
He drew himself away from me;
Stung by a sense of sin and shame
His joy he quickly overcame;

Once in the house, he hid away,
Embarrassed that he had seemed gay—
Like any Scot, both grieved and pained
To show affection unrestrained!

If you know Scots and Scotties, too,
You'll know that I am speaking true.
Roselle Mercier Montgomery.

Snow in Greece

It came to conquer and to abide, but yet was conquered by the southern sun; the blond Achaean North ravaging the brown, submissive, persistent South, to lose himself, and become, himself, a part of the South.

It came with the North Wind, sweeping over the plains of Macedonia, and fell all day, silent, relentless, burying the steep, sun-dried valleys and the red, stony hills. It fell till evening and night came gray. The store of firewood was soon burnt and the snow hid the dry scrub and the lower, dead pine boughs. Fine snow drifted in between the roof-tiles of the cabins of sun-dried brick, but as night deepened the flakes became smaller, fiercer, less settled. The least eddy of wind and they whirled up in clouds and spirals to float away restive, inconsequent, wandering, leaderless, the last of the host. Then followed lifeless days: the South silent and beaten, dominated by gray cloud and biting winds. No work could go on out of doors. The South was in thrall, expressionless; the dance gone, the shepherd's pipe hidden and silent, human chatter almost ceased. A time of oppression, of foreign dominance, but under the snow the South lived on, dormant only, persistent and waiting.

Then a morning comes, at first gray like the night; but the gray, behind it deep Grecian blue, brightening to primrose fire, and on the far gray mountains the sun's first rays

News

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EACH day the newsboy makes his rounds from house to house. People may be seen eagerly hurrying to the front door to receive the newspaper, to learn of recent occurrences. Within its pages they find many things of interest on local, international, financial, domestic, athletic, and other subjects. All are more or less interested in these things, which are esteemed vital to the welfare of men.

But often people do not stop to think that sometimes what is called news may be harmful, as well as helpful and good. News that tells of crime, immorality, sickness, and death is harmful. These things are apt to seem very real to the person who reads of them. It is the mesmerism hold that evil has on one's thought which usually leads him to read such things. But news that is good and pure, and written with a moralizing intent, is helpful; and to right thinking persons it is also interesting. That which is good safeguards health and morals, and improves them.

Two thousand years ago there were no newspapers; but there was given to the world the most wonderful message it has ever heard. Because the world has largely classified evil as news and the recording of good as uninteresting, the priceless value of this news has not always been realized. It is stated in the first chapter of Mark that "Jesus came into Galilee, preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God, and saying, The . . . kingdom of God is at hand: repent ye, and believe the gospel." The word "gospel" means good tidings, or, as it might be expressed today, good news. The good news Jesus taught was that the "kingdom of heaven is at hand." He taught that we can begin to find unending life, health, and happiness where we are today; and he gave instructions as to just how these were to be attained. To repent means to change one's mind, or to think differently. Thus Christ Jesus taught that heaven is to be found through a change of thinking.

No mariner ever charted the seas more accurately than Jesus marked the way to attain the kingdom of heaven. No astronomer ever mapped the skies so perfectly as Jesus unfolded his Father's plan. No reporter ever described events more correctly than Jesus described conditions as they exist in the realm of God, and how we may bring ourselves into this realm. The sermon on the Mount, the Lord's Prayer, and the gospel of John reveal in detail some of his highest instructions on these points.

But the news that Jesus brought was all spiritual and good; and because the world was so accustomed to call that news which was material

burn and "safron-mantled Dawn" breaks into day. Boulders that catch the rays become dark and moist, freed from the invader's iron; humble twigs put on their diamond spangled dress of freedom; pine tops shake off their white chains and the lower boughs send down great lumps of snow sliding to the red earth and trickling rocks, where, melting, the invader sinks into the crevices to dissolve, losing himself as nourisher of the plants and trees and as parent of the sedimentary minerals. Climb a rough path leading up one of the steep valleys and toil through the knee-deep snow still untouched by the sun. Struggle on till the pines open out and then stop and turn, to see the vivid South spread out, colors and outlines strengthened, deepened and sharpened by contrast with the glistering northern white.

Near, on either side, are two great slopes of snow-bespattered hill, sparsely sown with pines, their converging lines lost in the nearer tree tops. Across the end lies a band of blue, sown with wave tops that are like snowflakes in the distance. Up this blue channel Agamemnon sailed and roved his thousand galleys to conquer Troy. To the left, behind the end of the valley, are the distant gray hills that saw Iphigenia sacrificed by her father to the gods, who held his fleet storm bound in Aulis Bay.

On the other side of the channel the land is all steep hills, part snow and part pine covered, leading up by lesser peaks to where snow never over the broken ridges and mist-veiled hollows of Mount Parnassus. Snow reigns, but even here the white invader will lose himself, and though he seems supreme today, those imprisoned sunbeams are already turned to rose by his coming conqueror.

High above those distant peaks, almost overhead, harnessing the hills and valleys, spurning their steepness, unconscious of snow or sun, four sagging lines of black cut the undimmed ether. Half way across hang two small, square, black dots, motionless, suspended, yet ready and efficient, controlled and of our own time and world. On work days they and the lines are the buckets and cables of the aerial ropeway, bringing mineral from the hoarding earth to the kilns and port below. Down this channel where Agamemnon sailed, the steamers come from the North bringing coal, to carry away magnesia.

The New House

Is the house not homely yet?
There let pleasant thoughts be set:
With bright eyes and hurried feet,
There let severed friendships meet,
There let sorrow learn to smile,
And sweet talk the nights beguile.

Thus shall each, a friendly elf,
Leave you something of himself,
Something dear and kind and true,
That will stay and talk with you.

They shall go, but one and all
Leave their faces on the wall,
Leave brave words of hope and love
Legendwise inscribed above.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

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With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1924

EDITORIALS

WHATEVER happens in the French political waters this spring should be judged in the light of the coming national elections, set for May 11.

Clearing the Decks in France

Every move of the political men of war has reference to that contest. Every day the party lines are being drawn more and more strictly. Gradually every candidate has to declare himself either for or against the National Bloc. The resignation of Premier Poincaré was probably such a tactical move. After the passage of the financial bills, increasing taxes by 20 per cent, and giving the Government autocratic powers to effect economies without consulting Parliament, he became the indispensable pilot of the National Republicans. Without his leadership and his prestige, the deputies who so loyally supported him cannot hope for success in the elections. The National Bloc can hardly afford to allow M. Poincaré to withdraw at this point. It depends on him to "make" the elections. In France, as in the United States, control of the machinery is an advantage to the party in power. The defeat by a margin of seven votes was an accident, not a condemnation. Short of a Millerand dictatorship, the National Bloc has no alternate commander. M. Briand has committed himself to the Left.

For some time, M. Poincaré has had to sail close to the wind. His majorities have been smaller and smaller. Repeatedly his ministers, as well as himself, have had to risk the question of confidence in order to get favorable votes. Ordinarily this is not done, except in extreme cases, and when a Prime Minister stakes the life of his administration on a particular issue, he has usually made up his mind what to do in case of defeat. Has M. Poincaré courted an unfavorable vote, so as to get an excuse to resign and reconstruct his battle line? For some time there have been rumors that he wanted to be put into the minority on a minor issue in order to save himself and his work on the principal one—the Ruhr and all it implies.

The electoral bill was supposed to afford such an opportunity. It was passed in the Chamber of Deputies by a small margin. Furthermore, President Millerand had taken the almost unprecedented course of announcing through his political friends that he also would resign if the old ward system were restored, as demanded by the Radical Party group. In the Senate this party has a majority, and the Senate Committee on Suffrage reported against the proportional system to which both M. Poincaré and M. Millerand were committed. Had the Senate, as a whole, followed its advice, not only a ministerial, but also a presidential, crisis would have ensued. But the Radical Party, which is awaiting its opportunity after the elections, let the Government bill pass by default. It does not want the burden of executive power at this juncture.

Without resigning, M. Poincaré has also been repeatedly urged to reconstruct his Cabinet, so as to make it more seaworthy in the electoral combat. Several of his ministers have not aided his prestige. On the contrary, they have become so much dead weight. This applies, in particular, to M. Reibel, Minister of Reconstruction, whose authority has been hurt by the disclosures concerning padded claims for war damages; to Mr. Chéron, Minister of Agriculture, whose policy, favoring the farmers, has increased the cost of living for the city workers, and finally to Count Charles de Lasteyrie, Minister of Finance, whose lack of foresight has been blamed for the sensational drop in the value of the franc. The Count, moreover, is a Treasury official rather than a political party leader, and each minister is expected at critical times, like the present, to assure the Government a definite number of votes. Premier Poincaré has, however, refused to ask for the resignation of individual Cabinet members, though they have become a hindrance rather than a help.

Three of his ministers, Senator Strauss of the Hygiene Department, Albert Sarraut of the Colonies, and Paul Laffont, an undersecretary for post, telephone and telegraph, were recently read out of their party for supporting M. Poincaré, so their contribution to the Government's strength has been reduced, if not destroyed. By resigning and then overhauling his Cabinet from the keel up, scraping off the barnacles, retrimming his sails, and clearing the decks for action, M. Poincaré will be better prepared for the electoral battle. In such a contest the post of Minister of the Interior, under whose jurisdiction comes the actual management of the polls, is particularly important. Maurice Manoury has been accused of being unduly favorable to the Radicals, but it is exactly to the Left that his chief needs support. To the Right he has only friends. Watch the Interior Department.

Five Jails in One State Closed

THOSE who attempt to belittle the efforts and accomplishments of prohibitionists in the United States, and elsewhere, must sometimes find themselves faced with a difficult problem when called upon to explain, for example, the closing of five of the twenty-one county jails and houses of correction in the State of Massachusetts since prohibition came into effect. This achievement, however, stands out as one of the consequences of the dry régime in the Commonwealth and, as State Superintendent W. M. Forgrave of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League showed in Framingham the other day, refuses to be ignored or laughed to scorn. Mr. Forgrave added that Middlesex County alone had saved at least \$100,000 from the decrease in meals served in its jail and house of correction during the last four years.

It was not a particularly new argument that he urged, that the imposition of a fine of, say, \$50 for breaking the dry law simply amounts to "slapping the wrist" of a bootlegger, because the very nature of his occupation

insures his netting thousands of dollars in profit. Still, it does no harm to have the fact emphasized again and again, because every time attention is called to it, the reasonableness of the plea must be seen more clearly. Mr. Forgrave's declaration, however, that law enforcement in the Commonwealth has been handicapped "by a great many barnacles (officials) that should be scraped off by public opinion," touches on an important issue. When public opinion, that is, really is aroused to the extent that it should be aroused on this question, there will be but little need for complaints against the proper enforcement of the law.

Little by little this problem of enforcement of the prohibition law is being recognized by the country as one of paramount importance from the standpoint of the Nation's most vital interest. Mr. Forgrave indicated that he thought that the necessity of such enforcement would be one of the big issues in the coming state election. Probably he is right, but, whether or no, one thing is certain, that the sooner it is such, the sooner will the prohibition activities of the State be placed on the footing that they should occupy.

THE actual dethronement of the King and the proclamation of a republic by the Greek National Assembly has not been carried through under the happiest auspices, for it would be a pure sophism to suggest that Greece has yet returned to a free constitutional régime, as the term is understood by Western democracies. Ever since the disaster in Anatolia, Greece has been virtually under the rule of a military oligarchy, which recently manifested its power by bringing about the downfall of the Kafandaris Constitutional Government, despite their possession of a parliamentary majority. It has never logically explained its objection to the taking of a national plebiscite prior to the abolition of the dynasty, and the conclusion is that royalist sentiment throughout the country is stronger than is admitted.

Herein, also, presumably lies the reason for the royalist refusal of the most liberal terms recently offered in return for the voluntary abdication of the King. That this refusal, which may result in a summary confiscation of the King's civil list and personal property, will prove unfortunate from the point of view of both the Nation and the monarchy, appears self-evident, but it indicates that the King and his partisans consider there remains a chance of reversing the Assembly's decision. Throughout the dispute the spirit of reasonableness has been clouded by an inveterate party feeling. It must be said on behalf of the royalists that no unbiased account of Greek history since 1914 would support the extreme accusations hurled against the dynasty. On the other hand, it is obvious that under the circumstances its continuance in power was impossible. Thus the situation called for a compromise, and extremists on both sides rendered King and country an ill service in failing to reach an agreement.

Apart from the possibility of a protean reversal of national sympathies, unlikely even in Greece—that home of quick-change politics—the knell of the Glücksburg dynasty has been sounded. Though a luckless family, they endeavored to the best of their ability to rule Greece in Greece's interests. The founder of the line, George I, spent forty-nine years during which he appointed fifty-two premiers in an effort to reconcile the monarchy and the Nation. Early one brilliant summer morning in 1913, when Janina fell, he told the writer that his ambition had been finally accomplished. A few days later he was assassinated in the streets of Saloniki.

Constantine, however politically misguided, followed the policy he conscientiously believed necessary in Hellenic interests. He lived through a short reign of alternate glory and humiliation, to succumb eventually in exile. Alexander, his successor, a mere puppet monarch, reigned only for a brief term. The second and last George never thought of the kingship, never exercised his authority, and remained a virtual prisoner in Paris, finally to be ignominiously bundled off the throne. A charming, inoffensive, excellent fellow, he joins the growing ranks of unemployed kings—surely happy at his release from an impossible position, but a superfluous guest of the Rumanian crown and doubtless a great disappointment to his ambitious mother-in-law.

THOSE members of Congress upon whom has devolved the duty of shaping and directing legislation affecting the public revenues find it easy, at this juncture, to hold the people of the United States responsible for the quandary in which the national lawmakers discover themselves. They insist that the public seems never to have gained a realization of the fact that one cannot "eat his cake and keep it too."

Illustrating this alleged perversity, they insist, is the willingness of the people to recommend and demand the extravagant expenditure of public funds, without consideration for the efforts of the guardians of those funds to maintain the present comfortable surplus, or in lieu thereof to relieve the people and industries of the country from existing tax burdens.

A survey of the situation in Washington at the moment shows that beyond the regular budget provisions and the annual supply measures, bills are pending in Congress calling for expenditures approximating \$600,000,000. Going to make up this total are the bill providing an additional \$125,000,000 to increase the salaries of postal employees; the bonus bill, proposing annual appropriations ranging from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000; amendments to the laws governing the conduct of the Veterans' Bureau which would increase the cost of that institution some \$243,000,000 a year; good roads legislation providing for appropriations of \$75,000,000; the McNary-Haugen bill pledging the Government to the expenditure of about \$200,000,000 for farm relief, and the proposal to appropriate \$10,000,000 for the benefit

of indigent German children. Besides these, there are measures calling for additional millions not included in the budget or the regular supply bills.

Leaders of the majority party in the House of Representatives are greatly concerned over their predicament. Even Mr. Longworth, who found it impossible to comply with the President's request that action be taken to relieve the people of a part of the March income-tax payments, now insists that "the urgent necessity is for adequate tax reduction." The people have been convinced of this for months. They have realized that unless the unnecessary flow of money into the national Treasury was checked, there would be found ways of spending the surplus and of imposing upon the country additional burdens which might make impossible the granting of the relief so urgently needed. But those to whom the people appealed refused to listen or to heed. They have gone along carelessly allowing selfish or partisan considerations to control their actions, until they find themselves in the present quandary. Explanations, if any are forthcoming, are due from those who have attempted to lead, but who now, even from their own admissions, have failed to lead wisely.

THERE is an ancient proverb which says, "When the tale of bricks is doubled, Moses comes." And so, just as we learn through formal announcement from Detroit that the output of Ford cars this coming season is to be 2,500,000, there comes also from distant California the bright promise that people who still use the means of locomotion with which nature provided them are not to be regarded as having lost all their rights before the law. A person was seen walking on one of the California roads. You might think that nobody walked in California, although both the prospect and the climate invite the pedestrian. But there are still a few who practice the hike, and this man, peacefully making his way along, under the eucalyptus, and exulting no doubt in that climate concerning which every Californian has a few brief words to say at all times, was struck from behind by a truck and injured.

The owners of the truck put in the defense that a man had no business to walk on a road without looking behind him. Possibly in time the steady process of evolution which ultimately fits, according to its defenders, every organism for the conditions under which it lives, may provide mankind with eyes in the back, as well as in the front, of the head, in order that cars may be guarded against at every point. But a California court has held that whatever may be the future equipment of man, he is, on a public road today, only required to keep a reasonable outlook for such obstacles as may come within the range of his vision, and that the driver of a car approaching from behind has to take cognizance of the fact that a pedestrian has some rights on the road. The court, furthermore, ruled that one injured in this fashion may properly sue the owner of the car for damages.

This is a cheering legal decision, and when it has been through the usual process of being tested and retested in all sorts of courts in innumerable communities, may finally have the effect of opening the pleasant countryside to people who still cherish an affection for the old-fashioned custom of walking. Nowadays, even in the picturesque sections of New England, the hiker on the road is not merely exposed to actual physical damage, but suffers continual irritation to his self-respect and his temper by the peremptory fashion in which the horde of the haughty is sounded, that he may leap aside into the hedge rather than force the automobilist to swerve from his course by so much as two feet. It is to be hoped that the California decision will soon obtain general approval. Perhaps, however, even better than that would be to begin an agitation, making it a part of the duty of state, county, and other organizations building roads to provide them with a footpath, especially in those sections of the country where pedestrians may reasonably be expected to exercise their rights.

Editorial Notes

PRINTED as an afterword to an article in a recent number of the Journal of the American Medical Association, some statements by a Dr. Walter V. Brem of Los Angeles show a candor not often found in a similar connection. He said, in part, for example:

A great many medical men who are using these biologic preparations (vaccines and serums) are not familiar with the natural course of disease, uninfluenced by treatment. They must treat patients; they must give something. The patients demand it, and the medical profession, being human, is eager to believe that the remedies they administer are the remedies that are causing the beneficial results. We know that most infectious diseases are self-limited. When the biologic preparations are used and the patients recover, it is difficult for one not to believe that the preparation did it. Many of us fall prey to the fairy tales told by the commercial houses in their advertisements, and those who are not on their guard can be readily deceived.

In the light of such a confession, does it not seem more than likely that some of the efforts of organized medicine to exploit certain methods of medication may have their origin in the commercial houses mentioned by Dr. Brem?

It is a healthy sign of the times that plans for the horse race meetings in Victoria, B. C., this coming summer are the cause of widespread protest by business interests, the merchants declaring that the races take large sums out of the Province and bring little into it. More than \$1,000,000 were wagered during the two weeks of racing last year, it is claimed, and this year the length of the races is to be doubled by the establishment of a new track which will be operated by British interests. While sport, properly conducted, undoubtedly makes for the good of the community, province or nation in which it is enjoyed, the betting practices, so often, it appears, inseparably associated with some phases of it, cannot be too strongly deprecated.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 27.—There is, undoubtedly, very great uneasiness here over events in Ireland. The Free State's compromise with General Tobin showed how weak the Administration felt itself, and how much strength remains to the Republican movement. William T. Cosgrave and his chief friend and ally in the Government, Kevin O'Higgins, are both able and resolute men, and if they have yielded to a pressure which they must abhor, the situation must be a bad one. This, indeed, is the burden of many gloomy messages from Ireland, now that the situation has been made worse by the outrage on English soldiers at Queenstown. It comes from the last stronghold of that criminal, lawless band whose leaders still are hidden in the fastnesses of the Cork Mountains, where the rebellion was never completely put down.

The question is, what measure of sympathy with this wickedness the rest of the country feels. There are many patriotic Irishmen, and they include many of the Roman Catholic clergy, who despair of the situation. They fear Ireland has been thoroughly rebarbarized and that she has a long way to travel before she becomes a really civilized country again. So far as English influence is concerned, Ireland is a free country today, and the task of English democracy in bringing about this result is over. The problem for Ireland now is, can she free herself?

It is understood here that the French Government is again pressing the question of "security" and renewing the proposal for an Anglo-French pact, in other words a "defensive" alliance. I doubt the success of these measures, which merely represent a return to the policy of war combinations which preceded and brought about the Great War. Opinion here turns much more to the idea of an extension of arbitration based on a mutual reduction of armaments and binding every power to resort to arbitral treatment for the settlement of every dispute. Moreover, the moment the question of an Anglo-French alliance is raised, that of the existing French armaments comes into view. They are enormous, and while the British Chancellor of the Exchequer is steadily reducing the strength of the war services, and the British Government abandons the whole project of a powerful naval base in the Pacific, France is maintaining a stronger army than she possessed in 1914, and is daily adding to its efficiency.

To take one item alone, the number of general staff officers at the War Ministry has risen from 321 in 1914 to 763 in 1923. She maintains 4000 airplanes, with a reserve of 4000 more, in addition to the civil machines available. She is also building a great tank fleet with a view to making herself independent of foreign supplies of petroleum, and is constructing oil tanks to enable her to keep in stock a supply large enough to last three years.

But the most immediately troublesome feature is the change of tone which has come over her public men and journalists since the rise of the franc. There is no longer any talk of concessions to pacifist opinion or withdrawal from the Ruhr. On the contrary, one of the most influential journalists of France, meeting an acquaintance of mine, informed him the improvement was due to the increased confidence Europe felt in France's future and that the re-establishment of prestige was owing to the occupation of the Ruhr. Meanwhile, it should be clearly understood that the operation arresting the decline of the franc was not, so far as we were concerned, a Governmental one. Members of the Ministry have been emphatic in denials of any such action or intention. The work was one of international finance. Formally the transaction was between the Banque de France and Lazard Brothers. But Lazard's are international bankers, maintained by French capital, and in this case they merely acted as agents for four English banks, Barclay's, Lloyd's, Westminster, and National Provincial, which subscribed the £4,000,000 which was actually lent. The guarantee of this sum was taken from the French gold reserve, and if the loan is not repaid within six months the gold will be forfeited. Morgan's part in the transaction was a somewhat different affair, and I need not discuss it here. But, in fact, France obtained money by mortgaging a part of her none too abundant gold reserve and the transaction was one of a business, not of a political, character. The English Treasury knew nothing about it, still less had it any share in promoting it.

The new newspaper combination, which has grown almost as rapidly as Jonah's gourd, out of the Rothermere-Hulton deal, has been concluded. In brief, this new deal implies a partial severance of the Hulton group from the Rothermere papers, and the sale of the provincial properties to the Berry group, owners of Cassell's, and the second richest and most important of the many newspaper trusts which control probably about 70 per cent of the newspaper production of the country. The characteristic of the Berry combine is its association with a number of powerful and highly capitalized collieries and industrial companies. The brothers Berry will now be able to add to their businesses a large number of newspapers and periodicals, the annual profit of which is about £800,000.

On the other hand, Lord Rothermere retains some of the most profitable of the journals, including the Daily Sketch and the Sunday Herald, which, under the Hulton ownership, were rivals of the two Rothermere papers, the Daily Mirror and the Sunday Pictorial. Lord Rothermere also retains his interest of 49 per cent in the Evening Standard, so that his position as a newspaper baron remains unshaken. I am told that the purchase price of the properties that changed hands is £5,500,000. So far as the public is concerned, its position is, if anything, worsened rather than improved by the deal. The Hulton Press has disappeared, but the Berry association is enormously strengthened, and trustification virtually covers the great expanse of popular journalism.

Olive Schreiner's Life by her husband is not a great biography, but it is an intimate one, and it adds many touches of great charm to the wonderful personality it describes. Olive Schreiner suffered in fame a little on account of the slenderness of her output in literature. That her powers were of the first order, and that she belonged in fact to the great thinker-poets of the age, that her book on the women's movement, "Woman and Labour," bears full comparison with Mary Wollstonecraft's, and that "The Story of an African Farm" ranks as one of the dozen greatest novels in the English language, few of those who knew her work and herself would be disposed to doubt. But her astonishing gifts were subject to a great handicap. Her temperament reminded one of Shelley, but her thinking was on a rather firmer and more massive scale than the poet's, and her imaginative gift was less intense and not expressed in lyrical form. She possessed a truly prophetic mind. I remember she once gave me an almost exact forecast of the European society which was to arise after the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)